

THE TIMES
TomorrowGoing over
Jenny MacArthur at the
Royal International
Horse ShowGoing under
David Walker reports the
emergency meeting of the
Association of Metro-
politan Authorities to
debate the abolition of
the Metropolitan coun-
tiesGoing West
Christopher Walker
meets the Israelis on the
West BankGoing free
Veronica Groomcock on
the trauma of a shoplift-
ing charge in a familyComing out
Clifford Webb greets
Ford's latest model, the
Orion, making its
debut... two years lateTelecom's
profit dips
to £365mBritish Telecom may increase
telephone charges following the
announcement that its profits
will rise to £365m for 1982-83 from
£435m the year before. A
decision to write off assets more
quickly depressed the results,
which took experts by surprise

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Gilmour presses
case for PRSir Ian Gilmour, a former
Conservative Cabinet minister,
has backed the new Campaign
for Fair Votes, which seeks the
introduction of proportional
representation. He said the
general election result was
indefensible

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Parole hint

The Home Secretary has hinted
at a change in the parole system
to allow the earlier release of
some short-term prisoners

Page 2

Defence deal

The Indian Navy has ordered
Sea King helicopters equipped
with Sea Eagle anti-ship missiles
from Britain in a deal which
may ultimately be worth more
than £200m

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Air laws review

New flying regulations for
helicopters are being considered
by the Civil Aviation Authority
in the aftermath of the Scilly
Isles helicopter crash

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Polish doubts

Poland moved nearer to lifting
martial law when Parliament
approved changes to the constitution.

Page 6

Holders out

Surrey, the holders of the
Nat-West Trophy, lost to War-
wickshire by nine wickets in the
second round of the competi-
tion. There were also wins for
Hampshire, Somerset, Glouce-
stershire, Northamptonshire,
Sussex, Middlesex and Kent

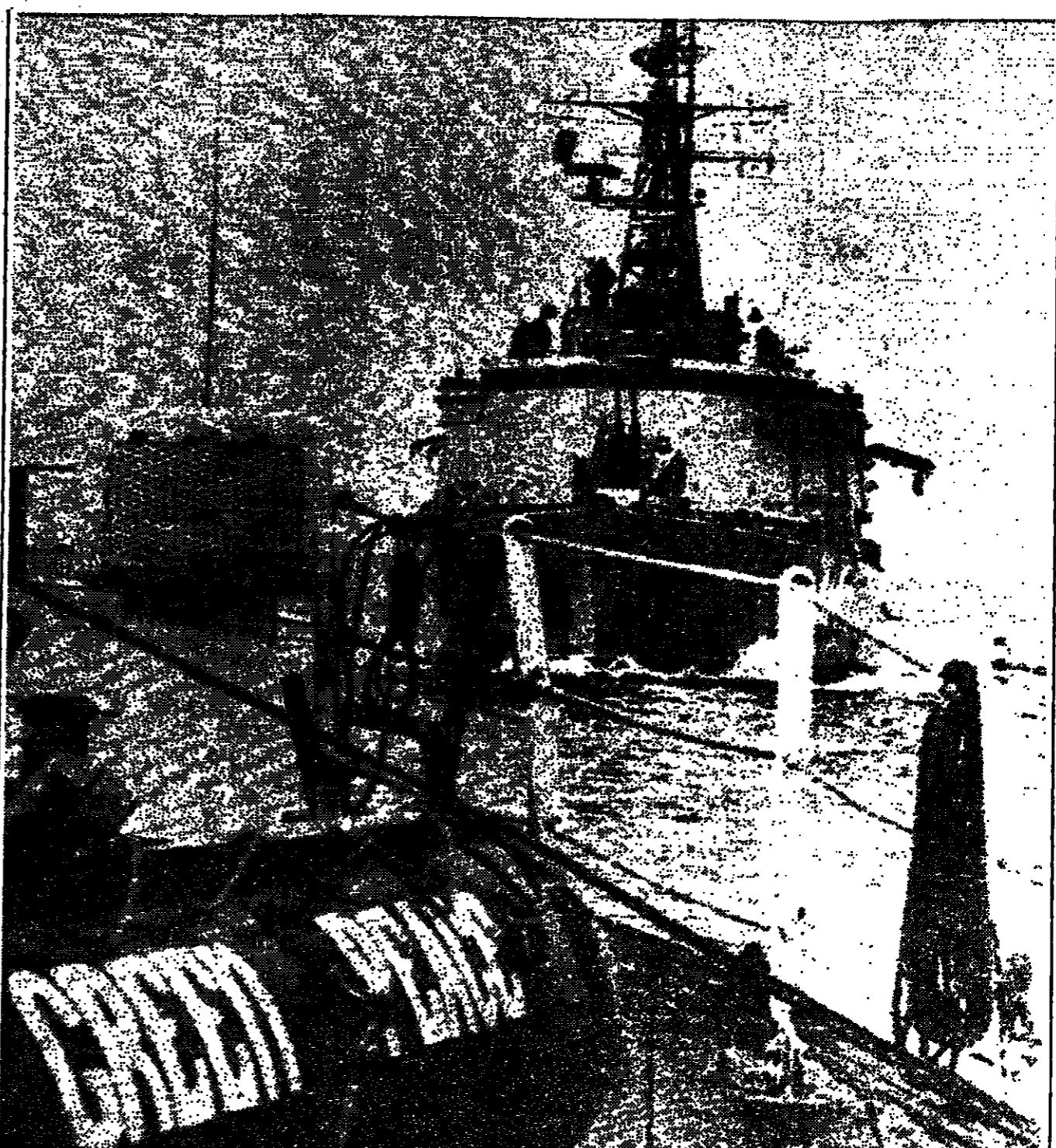
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Leader page 11
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Lord Windlesham; Israel's
economy, from Mr Y. Plessner;
Hawaii telescope, from Profes-
sor H. A. GribbleLeading articles: US and Cen-
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new boost for the astronaut who
would be president: Sweet talk
on the family front: The Times
Profile: Sebastian Coe
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Goulden on sightseeingObituary, page 12
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Clifford RoseHome News 2, 3 Diary 10
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Crossword 26 Wills 12CBI presses
for more cuts
in jobs
and spending

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

The Confederation of British
Industry last night called for
extra cuts in state spending and
the loss of 360,000 jobs in
public services in the coming
year to avert what business
leaders believe is the impending
collapse of Britain's free enter-
prise system.Sir Terence Beckett, the CBI
director general, giving clear
support to the hard line being
adopted by Mr Nigel Lawson,
the Chancellor, said that spend-
ing by government depart-
ments, town halls and the
health service must be held
down.If ministers fail to act, there
is a real danger that taxation
will rise. That would bring the
recovery in trade and industry
to an end.Sir Terence speaking on the
eve of today's Cabinet meeting
at which Mr Lawson is expected
to dangle the carrot of tax cuts
in front of colleagues if they
agree to curb spending, added:
"The state is swallowing us up;
something has got to be done."Members of the CBI's policy-
making council yesterday ex-
pressed disquiet at the £5,000m
that government departments
want to spend in addition to
published plans. Sir Terence
said the CBI did not disagree
with suggestions that this could
lead to income tax rising to 45p
in the pound."A halt in the upward trend in
public spending is neededEarnings
soar past
inflationBy Our Financial Staff
Labour ReporterAverage earnings rose twice as
fast as inflation during the
year to last May, confirming the
steadily growing rise in the
living standards of those in
work and giving some support to
the Government's claims of an
economic recovery.Earnings, as distinct from pay
settlements, rose 8.4 per cent.
After taking out back pay for
wage agreements, which fell in
April, the underlying trend was
still 7.4 per cent.This compares to the retail
price index, which showed a
rise of only 3.7 per cent in May
and the tax and prices index,
which climbed only 3.2 per
cent, both at the lowest level for
15 years.A rise in the production
index between April and May of
88.7 per cent to 90.2 per cent
and much higher overtime
worked with a fall in short-time
working indicate a small recov-
ery.One area, however, where the
recovery has fizzled out is in
construction where Department of
the Environment figures show a
6 per cent fall in new orders
during the three months
March to May.Both the Government and
Confederation of British Industry
admit to being satisfied by
the consistency of wage agree-
ments, but CBI shows an
average 5.7 per cent rise.The disappointment for the
Government is that wage levels
are still running above target
and that the rate of recovery –
people earning more and thus
spending more – is not high
enough to create new jobs.Although short-time working
fell from 1.6 million man hours
a week to 1 million hours the
year covered, overtime climbed
from 9.9 million man hours a
week to 10.31 million hours a
week.A chapel (office branch)
meeting of the journalists will
receive a report from their
representatives Letters, page 11

Israel decides to pull back

From Christopher Walker
JerusalemIn the face of Syria's flat
refusal to budge from Lebanon,
the Israeli Cabinet met in
emergency session yesterday and
voted unanimously in favour of a partial
withdrawal of its 30,000 occupying troops
in an effort to cut its increasing
casualty toll.Although no details of the
plan were disclosed after the
meeting, whose proceedings
were confidential, it is expected
that the Israelis will make a
staged withdrawal over the next
three months to a new front line
running parallel to the Awali
river, just north of the port city
of Sidon.The exact timing and extent
of the redeployment will be
decided by a powerful triumvirate
consisting of Mr Menachem
Begin, the Prime Minister, Mr
Moshe Arens, the Defence
Minister, and Mr Yitzhak
Shamir, the Foreign Minister.
They will be working from a
detailed scheme drawn up by
the Army's general staff.According to military
sources, up to one-third of

Hot pursuit: A Soviet gunboat bears down menacingly on the Rainbow Warrior in the Bering Strait.

Greenpeace releases pictures

Concern for captured seven

From Trevor Fishlock
New YorkThe conservation com-
mandos of the anti-whaling
group Greenpeace have re-
leased pictures of their most
dramatic confrontation yet.Their ship Rainbow Warrior
was menaced and chased across
the Bering Strait by Soviet
ships and helicopters, and
seven Greenpeace members are
being held after landing in
Russia.Rainbow Warrior made its
escape after a chase lasting
several hours and reached the
port of Nome in Alaska.Pictures of the drama, pro-
cessed and released yesterday,
are available because of the
courage of a Rainbow Warrior
crew member who jumped from
the ship into an inflatable boat
to retrieve film lying in the
bottom. He broke his ankle
doing so.

The boat was empty because

long record of fighting whaling,
had already announced a major
confrontation at sea
against Russia.The Soviet Union, Japan,
Norway and Peru continue to
hunt whales in spite of last
year's 25-7 vote by the
International Whaling Com-
mission to phase out all
commercial whaling. Green-
peace was determined to put
pressure on these countries.Last December, Rainbow
Warrior confronted a Peruvian
whaler and protesters boarded
it and chained themselves to
the harpoon.In the latest skirmish, a
Greenpeace team crossed the
Bering Strait, the narrow strip
which separates Russia from
the United States. Six people
were captured by the whalers
and seven people had been
detained.

Greenpeace, which has a

long record of fighting whaling,
had already announced a major
confrontation at sea
against Russia.The body of Caroline Hogg,
an Edinburgh schoolgirl, was
found in a ditch in Leicestershire
on Monday, 11 days after
she disappeared.Susan Maxwell vanished
from her home in Northumber-
land 12 months ago. Her body
was discovered two weeks later
near Uttoxeter, Staffordshire.
Their bodies were found 30
miles apart near main north-
southern roads from the Scottish
border to the Midlands.Strong links emerged last
night between the two killings
and 13 officers from Leicestershire,
Northumbria, Lothian and
Borders and Staffordshire
drew up plans to coordinate the
investigation.Their decision to appoint an
overall controller is a spin-off
from the Yorkshire Ripper
inquiry, which attacked glaring
gaps in the investigation.Both girls vanished on Friday
evenings in July and country
shows and fairs were going on
near their homes.

Continued on back page, col 2

Hunt for suspected double child
killer put under one officerA senior police officer is to
take overall control of the hunt
for a suspected double child
killer. The inquiry is into the
murders of Susan Maxwell, aged
11, and Caroline Hogg, aged 11.
The police believe that the
murderer may be a driver or
sales representative.Meanwhile, representatives
of the National Union of
Journalists at the newspaper
were being asked last night if
they would cooperate in a plan
to republish its Frankfurt
edition without the help of the
NGA.A chapel (office branch)
meeting of the journalists will
receive a report from their
representatives Letters, page 11

Continued on back page, col 2

US warships
put pressure
on NicaraguaFrom Christopher Thomas
WashingtonThe United States has dis-
patched an eight-ship carrier
battle group to the Pacific coast
of Central America in a
demonstration of resolve aimed
at the left-wing Government of
Nicaragua.President Reagan said that
"we must not permit outsiders
to threaten the United States.
We must not permit dictators to
ram communism down the
throats of one Central American
country after another."The announcement was
coupled with confirmation by
the Pentagon of large-scale joint
military exercises with Honduras
next month, the second in
six months. They will probably
be held at least in part along the
border with Nicaragua, as they
were last February.Despite the secrecy surround-
ing operational details, military
analysts are convinced that
Israel will maintain its monitor-
ing posts on Lebanon's strategic
Jabel Baruch mountain. They
will be coordinated with the
Americans and the Lebanese.

Continued on back page, col 6

Owen calls for
British missile
pact with RussiaBy Philip Webster
Political ReporterDr David Owen urged the
Government last night to
prepare the way for a bilateral
agreement between Britain and
the Soviet Union on the
number of nuclear warheads
Britain would deploy.Intervention in the Com-
mons in the two-day debate on
the defence estimates, the SDP
leader said such an agreement
would be an "essential re-
inforcement" of the Start
negotiations on strategic arms
reductions between the United
States and the Soviet Union the
country after another."The announcement was
coupled with confirmation by
the Pentagon of large-scale joint
military exercises with Honduras
next month, the second in
six months. They will probably
be held at least in part along the
border with Nicaragua, as they
were last February.The battle group consists of
the 60,000-ton aircraft carrier
Ranger, a cruiser, three de-
stroyers, a frigate, a tanker and
a fast combat support ship.

Talks proposal, Page 5

A record
\$10.2m
yearling

Lexington, (Reuters) - Sheikh

Mohammed Al-Maktoum of
Dubai paid a world record
\$10.2m for a colt sired by
Northern Dancer, on the second and final
day of the 40th annual Keeney
July selected yearling sale.The purchase by the Sheikh's
Ashton Upthorpe Stud farm in
Berkshire shattered the previous
record of £4.25m. The Northern Dancer colt, sold by
Don Johnson's Crescent Farm of
Lexington, is out of a mare
who never won but is the dam
of the American sprint champion
My Juliet.The underbidder was Joss
Collins, the English bloodstock
agent, representing a group that
included Robert Sangster and
Stavros Niarchos.

During the sale, 301 yearlings

were sold for record \$150.9m.

Parliamentary report, page 4

Harrods
Sale
Add extra style to your lifeLuxuriously
large super-washed
Chinese Carpets at
very special pricesAll Aubusson Designs.
Exclusive to Harrods
26' x 16' £5,795
20' x 10' £4,300 £2,795
25' 200 £3,625
18' x 12' £4,400 £2,995Carpets, Second Floor.
Carriage free over a wide area. All reductions are from Harrods previous prices.10-MONTH INTEREST-FREE CREDIT SALE
AGREEMENTS are available on certain items. Ask for written
details.Sale Opening Hours 9am to 5pm daily. Wednesday 9am to
7pm. Saturday 9am to 6pm.Harrods
Knightbridge, London SW1X 7XL
01-730 0234

Cuts are endangering standards in schools, inspectors say

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

is in education are putting standards in, and in some cases, undermining the attempts of education authorities to maintain standards. Government's school inspectors say in their annual report on local education in England published today.

The survey, which provides a shot of what has happened in English education in the past year, says that while more of education is adequately funded, "the nature of some of the inadequacies observed in individual institutions is such that they cannot be shrugged

off". Their verdict is that "it is to do better", the actors who looked at 1,733 schools and 339 further education colleges, published a catalogue of where

Scouts cleared for aid

By Richard Dowd

the Inner London Education Authority is to release cash to Scouts which it froze

two months ago pending an investigation into sexism and racism in the movement.

Local youth committees voted yesterday to the action committee that they

satisfied that the "activities and practices of the Scout associations are not in any contrary to the authority's equality on equal opportunities".

Substantial activities of a racist nature are not being taken and that the normal criteria relating to grant aid are being observed.

The investigation was ended after Mr Neil Fletcher, chairman of the further and

Ferry union may agree to talks

By Our Labour Reporter

Hopes were raised yesterday of a serious disruption of ferry services on the Channel and the Sea routes may be averted.

Seamen's leaders have agreed to an invitation to arbitration to a meeting of union representatives tomorrow.

It is thought that the meeting shop stewards from ferries all over Britain will agree the talks with the Advisory, Arbitration and Arbitration Service, which have been proposed by the Townsend

Leaders of the National Seamen will still seek a move for an extension of the pay to other ports, but it is likely that an escalation of the dispute will be held in reserve.

There had been fears in the that Dover ferrymen might not join the action if called on to do so, but Mr George Higgins, senior shop steward, said the Townsend

semen sailings could be delayed by tomorrow night if necessary.

outh accused of murder

Anthony Greaves, aged 17, faced before magistrates at Ton, Derbyshire, yesterday

aged with the murder of a 16-year-old boy, who was found dead in the Peak

Mr Greaves, an apprentice bricklayer, of Matlock Gardens, Glossop, was released in custody for six days, application was made for

chool contract challenge fails

Labour attempt to challenge

plans by Conservative-trolled Cambridgeshire County Council to contract out running and caretaking in most of the county's schools to private operators was blocked by a High Court judge in London yesterday.

Mr Janet Jones, leader of the group, was refused leave to apply for an order quashing the resolutions in June, ruling the contracting out work. Mr Justice Woolf, it was a political subject.

Dys stole from court phone box

Two boys aged 16 yesterday admitted stealing £33 from a phone coin box in the foyer of Torquay magistrates' court. The defendants, police, and justices milled around outside.

The Torquay juvenile court in the same building yesterday gave a 24-hour attendance order and the other was bailed for a month.

DSanquet test

Dr Reginald Bosanquet, the ITN newsreader, was in St. George's College Hospital, London, yesterday undergoing tests to determine the cause of his pancreas. His condition was said to be

Error in evidence, detective admits

A detective told Burnley crown court yesterday about a "favourite trick" of Peter Adamson, the actor, in a swimming pool where he allegedly indecently assaulted two girls aged eight.

One of his favourite tricks was to dive to the bottom of the pool and stay there for some considerable time without coming up, Det Constable Maurice O'Neill said. He and a woman police officer had been watching Mr Adamson, who plays Len Fairclough in Coronation Street, the television series.

Mr Adamson, aged 53, denies indecently assaulting the two girls on two occasions in April.

The two officers kept watch through an underwater porthole at the pool in Haslingden, Lancashire, on April 23 after a girl complained.

The court had been told that the alleged assault took no more than 15 seconds before Mr Adamson threw one of the girls into the air. Constable O'Neill said yesterday that Mr Adamson's head was submerged during those 15 seconds.

The constable did not accept a defence suggestion that he was unable to see the alleged movement of Mr Adamson's thumbs around the girl's private parts. "The thumbs went into the costume around the rectum and vagina area," he said.

But he agreed that his earlier statement - that Mr Adamson pulled his hands apart, bringing both hands simultaneously out of the costume - was misleading. Only Mr Adamson's thumbs were in the costume, he said.

Mr Carman said: "I am bound to put it to you that one or other of you has copied the other's wording."

Constable Musker replied: "I did my own statement." The trial continues today.

Custard blast scientists blaze new trail

From Pearce Wright

Science Editor, Buxton

The Derbyshire hills echoed to explosions and glowed with pyrotechnics yesterday as government scientists demonstrated research into why substances that should not explode in fact do.

The scientists at the Explosive and Flame Research Laboratory of the Health and Safety Executive, near Buxton, have shown, among other things, why custard powder can cause devastation as thoroughly as explosive charges - and they are now offering to do contract research for industry.

The custard powder investigation was done after a factory was devastated and nine workers were severely burnt. A ton of custard powder had over flowed from a faulty container and a spark from a broken electrical connexion detonated the dust in the atmosphere.

It was comparable with the sort of explosion which has in the past occurred in mines where mixtures of coal dust and methane ignited.

The laboratory has a 1,200ft long tunnel used as an explosion gallery to study the behaviour of gas and dust in mines.

A new system has been produced from that research to prevent pit coal dust explosions.

Vintage arrival for Duke of Kent

The unmistakable shape of the bonnet proclaiming its parentage, the Duke of Kent arrives in a rare 1920 Rolls-Royce armoured car to open a new section of the Army Tank Museum, at Bovington yesterday.

Travelling with the Duke on one of the museum's many working exhibits is General Sir John Stanier, Chief of the General Staff.

The Duke, who was once a driving instructor in the Army, praised the efforts of the museum's fund-raisers and the expansion which was providing 20 new jobs in the museum.

When complete the rebuilt museum will have cost about £1m. The rebuilding will mean that nearly all the exhibits are protected from the elements.

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A new system has been produced from that research to prevent pit coal dust explosions.

Salmon tag plan to foil the poachers

From Tim Jones

Cardiff

Chief Inspector, about how his

educational provision is falling short. They say four local

education authorities still give them cause for concern although one is a different council from last year.

The inspectors have again

decided not to name names,

in spite of strong pressure last

year from the House of Commons

select committee on education

that they should do so. The four

councils whose provision last

year most worried HMI were

Gateshead, Wiltshire, Somerset

and Norfolk, the latter three

named by The Times.

It is understood Somerset

is to be the council to have

been promoted out of that list.

Yesterday Mr Barry Taylor, its

chief education officer, said he

did not know because he had

not yet received a letter from

Miss Sheila Browne, the Senior

education correspondent.

The survey shows that 22

authorities improved their

educational provision last year

and nine reduced it. Seven

categories - teachers, non-teaching

staff, teacher training,

induction, advisory staff, pre-

schools and books and materials -

were examined.

Unlike last year, educational

provision was not on the whole

getting worse. At the same time,

the inspectors say that it is

characterized by levels of

standards of resources which are

sometimes inadequate to

maintain the status quo; by

significant disparities between

and within schools; and by

schools in general being less

well placed to respond

constructively and enthusiastically

to the many calls for

educational improvement and

change that come from the

education service itself and

from parents and society".

Local authority advisory

services were suffering from

cut (they were judged adequate in only 35 authorities) as

was training, which was found to be

inadequate in 38 authorities.

Maintenance was inadequate

and decoration shabby in one-

quarter of primary schools.

Primaries frequently relied on

parents' help, not only to buy

extras but books and basic

materials.

Secondary schools pupil-

teacher ratios varied enor-

mously and subjects available

to students were restricted.

HMI report on Effects of Local

Expenditure Policies on the

Education Service in England in

1982 (Publications, Despatch

Centre, Department of Education

and Science, Hounslow, Middlesex, HA1 1AZ; £2).



Mr William Walker, who found the Surrey dinosaur's claw (Photograph: Brian Harris).

New chapter for dinosaur

By John Witherow

The unknown species of dinosaur excavated from a claypit in Surrey last month is attracting worldwide scientific interest, the Natural History Museum said yesterday.

The move comes as the poachers are turning to high technology and poison to kill salmon as they head up river to spawn. The proposals to be put before the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food would make it illegal to sell a salmon that has not been tagged after being caught.

Officials of the Welsh Water Authority who have studied a similar scheme in Canada, are convinced it will be a big step towards controlling the poachers who can devastate a salmon run in one night.

Last week in North Wales one gang poured cyanide into the river Clwyd and killed 120 sea trout weighing up to 10lb each, eight salmon and 44 brown trout.

It is a critical time for the salmon runs in Wales. Although it has been very dry occasional mountain storms are enough to give the fish a marshy return.

To trap the professional poachers the Welsh Water Authority has obtained light-intensifying devices that enable bailiffs hiding on river banks in the dark to see whether people are fishing illegally.

With salmon worth £4 a pound, the gangs are using short-wave radios to maintain lookouts as they search the pools where the salmon wait for the river to rise.

Strangely, a disproportionate number of people caught and convicted for poaching offences come from Bridport, in Dorset, although big city gangs take their share.

The Welsh Water Authority is heartened that magistrates at last seem to be taking the offence seriously and have begun to impose sentences commensurate to the time and effort spent by bailiffs on their night-time patrols.

Last month, for the first time in North Wales, a crown court ordered the confiscation of a van that had been used by a convicted poacher. The authority said: "We were very pleased because that indicated that the problem is now being taken seriously".

With salmon worth £4 a pound, the gangs are using short-wave radios to maintain lookouts as they search the pools where the

PARLIAMENT July 20 1983

Press accused of lying over Sutcliffe case

HOUSE OF LORDS

If the present process continued and there were more Sutcliffe cases and more examples of gross, indefensible intrusion into privacy by the press there would be increased demands that Parliament should take a hand. Lord Harris of Greenwich (SDP) said in the House of Lords when he opened a debate on the Press Council's report on the Sutcliffe case.

He said he did not favour the introduction of new repressive legislation on the law of contempt.

But just as clearly what he and others wanted was an end to the catalogue of grossly irresponsible conduct, condemned by the Press Council in its report on the Sutcliffe case – conduct which had been repeated in some less notorious cases since then.

On the aspect of cheque-book journalism, he said no one could read about the basely written notes offering fees for stories thrust through the letterboxes of Mr Sutcliffe's relatives and others without experiencing a deep sense of revulsion.

No one could read of the remorseless harassment of the last of Mr Sutcliffe's victim without being shocked by the almost indecent conduct of sections of the press.

There had been calculated deceit practised by a number of newspapers in their response to inquiries by the Press Council. If any of those newspapers had caught out a politician making such wholly untruthful statements they would have demanded his instant resignation. They seemed to apply rather different standards to their own conduct.

Wholly deceitful statements had been made by a number of newspapers to the Press Council on the question of fees offered to Mr Sutcliffe's relatives and to Mrs Doreen Hill, the mother of the last victim.

He did not favour a statutory Press Council and disliked press laws in principle. It was because so many in both Houses of Parliament opposed statutory regulation of any kind that they found the conduct of the press at the moment so disgusting.

The blunt truth was that some sections of the press regarded the Press Council with scorned, veiled contempt. The was not a minority who cared little for its views and were prepared to say so in the most unambiguous language.

It was now time for the newspaper industry, and particularly the three principal proprietors, to put their own house in order because if they failed to do so they would do great damage to the cause of a free press. (Cheers).

Lord Ardwick, for the Opposition, said he was disappointed that no newspaper publisher or proprietor who was a member of the House was taking part in the debate. Nobody wanted editors stifled by their proprietor, but the proprietors

must recognize that they and their editors had a joint responsibility to the public.

Four or five national newspapers had gone beyond the pale in their search for information about the Sutcliffe case. They had argued such public indignation that there was a danger of restraining legislation which would restrict the freedom of the media. If the press did not put their own house in order, somebody would do it for them and it could be crippling and unpleasant.

Although it was impossible to justify the behaviour of the press, which was outrageous, one could see the temptation was enormous strong. This was the murder of the century, in which the murderer had gone for five years undetected and killed 13 people. It was a state of affairs in which the women of Yorkshire and Lancashire were afraid to leave their homes at night.

It was not (the said) the last sensational case which is going to come before us. One wonders what will happen when the next sensational case comes along. How will the press behave?

The Press Council were satisfied that unless the press regulated its conduct, calls for legislation against cheque book journalism were likely to continue and eventually prevail.

The council had decided to extend its Declaration of Principle.

The original declaration did not bar payments to people related to, or associated with, those engaged in crime. The council had now come to the conclusion that such payments were wrong.

The council were right to take some action to bring themselves and newspapers into line with public opinion. The new chairman of the council should have individual meetings with editors to discuss ways in which the extension of the declaration could be made workable and, because it was workable, could gain respect.

Editors (the said) live curiously cloistered lives. They arrive at their offices towards luncheon and often leave at midnight. They are deaf to their own conduct of the press. With the exception of the point was reached at which the irresponsibility was irreparable.

A fundamental question in the debate was whether the objections to a statutory body were sustainable.

Should democrats use legal sanctions to impose responsibility upon the press? He believed a recourse to law, however superficially attractive it might appear to be, would be a dangerous innovation.

What are talking about (he went on) is a disease of Fleet Street. There is strong resentment which has been expressed by editors and journalists in the provinces that they are tarred with the Fleet Street brush.

The majority of publishers must isolate and discipline the tiny minority of troublemakers among publishers and editors.

They must expect from publishers a series of public commitments.

There should be a public commitment to provide adequate funding for the Press Council in order that it might have the staff to deal efficiently with its work. It must be raised from an automatic levy on circulations.

We cannot (he continued) rule out the possibility of statutory controls if serious public dissatisfaction with the conduct of newspapers persists and if that concern is not adequately met by the present arrangements.

Harris: Calculated deceit.

Ardwick: Beyond the pale.

families of the victims. The Press Council had changed the declaration in principle to cover payments to relatives and associates of criminals.

The council should be given all the backing it needed. It did not ask for legislation, and if that was its feeling it should be abided by until the press had been given another chance to put their house in order.

Lord Winger (L) said the main responsibility for what had occurred rested with the police. The police themselves, in many of their activities that started this matter off, were in contempt of court. Mass irresponsibility overwhelmed the press.

He supported the freedom of the press, wars and all, because it was an essential precondition for the form of free speech. It was not proper to go on to say that that freedom could only be exercised on certain terms of conditions. Some newspapers, including *The Times*, had indicated how undesirable they thought the conduct of their fellow journalists had been.

He did not want to suggest that the Press Council should be given statutory powers but the law on conduct should be enforced. There should be laws against the worst kinds of chequebook journalism.

Lord McGregor of Durris (SDP), who was chairman of the Royal Commission on the Press, said this squalid episode highlighted once again the recurring theme of anxiety about the conduct of the press. With the Society of Editors at the point was reached at which the irresponsibility was irreparable.

The Government wanted to bring themselves and newspapers into line with public opinion on almost every subject, they seldom had direct experience of how people view newspapers and the media. There is today a general ambivalence towards the media among ordinary people. The media is Jekyll and Hyde. People are sometimes gripped by them but resent their enslavement. The public often feel that the papers on the one side and television on the other have become a two-headed monster with an excess of power.

Newspapers may have devoted readers but the press as an institution has few friends. It may have few friends if the conduct of some newspapers inspires proposals for repressive legislation.

Lady Sharples (C) said one of the most unattractive aspects was that no thought was given to the hurt and disgust felt by the

move towards war, should try to move with equal alacrity towards those who want peace.

Sir Geoffrey Howe: I would hesitate to overestimate the United Nation's capacity to act in such a fashion. But it is regrettable that armaments have been delivered.

Mr Eric Denk (Walthamstow, Lab) Why do you refuse to submit the dispute over sovereignty of the Falklands to the International Court of Justice in accordance with our international obligations?

Sir Geoffrey Howe: Because there has been a long and abortive history of that kind.

Mr John Fare (Harborough, C) Argentina is almost financially bankrupt. Will he see it in future that negotiations with us through the IMF in relation to funds for Argentina are not proceeded with until she recognizes a ceasefire in the South Atlantic?

Sir Geoffrey Howe: It is not possible under the IMF articles to attach political conditions about the fulfilment of obligations to and by the fund.

Mr Donald Anderson (Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs, Swansea East, Lab) Surely in international debt negotiations there should be some limit to what can be imposed?

Mr Whitby: Why do so last time and impose conditions that any loan would not be used for military purposes?

to the extent that it got £93,000 for supplying those forces and then had the brass neck to claim £2m war damages from the Government?

Why should a capitalist outfit like Coalite, with pre-tax profits over £27m, be allowed to make a killing out of an unnecessary war in which over 1,000 people lost their lives?

US objectives in Central America

The United States' objectives in central America are pacification of the area, the restoration of stable social conditions and a reduction in the flow of arms to that part of the world. Sir Geoffrey Howe, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said at question time in the Commons.

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Mr Whitby: Ministers and officials already discuss regularly with a wide range of interests with those who have a significant interest in the Falkland Islands, including the Falkland Islands Company.

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Mr James Lamond (Oldham Central and Royton, Lab) asked: Is anyone in the Foreign Office aware that there is a deepening crisis in central America made worse by American naval manoeuvres in the area, increased involvement with repressive government there and now the suggestion that Dr Henry Kissinger is to become involved?

Can he take his courage in both hands and issue a word of caution to the United States President about this?

Sir Geoffrey Howe: He is right to draw attention to the various features arising from event and conditions in that area. The fact that the United States Government has

appointed a commission including Dr Kissinger is just one aspect and measurement of its concern.

Ministers told to stand up for traditions

The British Government should stand up for British traditions and interest in the matter of the European Court's decision on the duty on beer and wine. Mr Nicholas Winterbottom (Macclesfield, C) said at question time on the EEC.

How does the Government assess the reduction in duty on wines which come from countries outside the United Kingdom in the main and an increase in duty on beer, one of the great traditions of this country?

Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, replied: We are considering the implications of the recent judgment on the European Court.

EEC budget may not have to increase

Even if agreement was reached on the reform of the agricultural policy and a fairer budget, it did not then follow that our own resources should be

increased. Sir Geoffrey Howe, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said when replying to questions on his statement on the outcome of the Foreign Affairs Council held in Brussels on Monday.

The burden of showing that the Community needed and should have an increase in own resources was still upon those who sought to do it. He said: The Government was prepared to listen to those arguing that case and consider it on its merits.

Howe may have talks on death penalty

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No political conditions in IMF loans

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

It was not possible to write political conditions into the rules of the International Monetary Fund. Sir Geoffrey Howe, said when he was asked about Argentina using loans for military purposes.

Mr Kenneth Warren (Hastings and Rye, C) had asked him to make representations to the United States Organization to exert further influence on Argentina to acknowledge the formal cessation of hostilities to the South Atlantic.

Sir Geoffrey Howe: We shall continue to take suitable opportunities to remind members of the United Nations, including Argentina, that the threat or use of force to settle international disputes is forbidden under the United Nations Charter.

Mr Warren: Many British people are fed up with the Indians and are beginning to look towards our Falklands defence capability. It is time the United Nations, which is so eager to impose sanctions on those trying to

impose conditions on the fund.

Mr Whitby: Ministers and officials already discuss regularly with those who have a significant interest in the Falkland Islands, including the Falkland Islands Company.

Mr Canavan: Will the Government order an inquiry into reports that the company collaborated with the occupying Argentine forces last year

to the extent that it got £93,000 for supplying those forces and then had the brass neck to claim £2m war damages from the Government?

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Managua agrees to international talks on Central America crisis

From Marlise Simons (NYT), Managua

The Nicaraguan Government, marking the fourth anniversary of the Sandinista revolution, announced yesterday that it was willing to participate in international talks to achieve peace in Central America. It also called for negotiations on other points previously agreed by the United States, including arms supplies and military support for the leftist rebels in El Salvador.

The announcements came in a main anniversary address, which was delivered by Comandante Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the ruling FSLN. He said the Nicaraguan position on talks was designed to end the pretenses used against Nicaragua, and would permit real steps to be taken by those interested in peace in the region.

His decision appeared to be a reversal of the Government's previous position, and also a response to the call for diplomatic moves made by the four states of the Contadora group — Colombia, Mexico, Costa Rica and Venezuela — in an last weekend.

Nicaragua had said previously that it wanted to hold talks only with Honduras, while the United States and Honduras

insisted on including other issues and nations in the region. Señor Ortega's six-point proposal for immediate broader talks also included a non-aggression pact between Nicaragua and Honduras, a freeze on all arms shipments to El Salvador, and an end to the use of foreign territories to attack countries with internal conflicts.

While this language was aimed at US backing for the Salvadorean Government and the anti-Sandinista rebels based in Honduras, it also addressed Washington's concern over Cuban arms supplies to Nicaragua, and Nicaraguan arms shipments to the insurgents in El Salvador.

The apparent Nicaraguan reversal on talks came as the Reagan Administration announced new measures against the Sandinistas, including military manoeuvres and the possibility of establishing a military quarantine round Nicaragua.

In recent interviews, Senior government officials in Managua have said that they believe Washington is preparing a military intervention to overthrow them, and that only American public opinion and the US Congress can prevent this.

A growing feeling that war may be coming could also be sensed in the official ceremonies. Already the conflict with rebels along the northern and southern borders has caused the death of 600 people.

He told the crowd to prepare for more fighting.

Besides being less aggressive in tone towards the United States than most Nicaraguan officials, Señor Ortega also made several conciliatory gestures aimed at the domestic audience.

Speaking in the historic city of Leon, 60 miles west of the capital, he said that the Government would cancel all debts of peasants serving as reservists or in the militia.

He repeated the Government's pledge to hold general elections in 1985, but contrary to wide expectations he gave no date. Aware of these expectations, the Government has been prodding the Council of State to complete its debate on laws governing political parties and electoral proceedings.

Leading article, page 11

Not amused: Mr Anthony Quinton, US envoy in Managua, registering his disapproval of the Sandinista anthem by turning his back.

Greeks in weak position

Stalemate has its attractions

CYPRUS Part 2

In the second article of a two-part series on Cyprus, DWARD MORTIMER looks at the viewpoints of the various sides disputing the future of the island.

On June 15 the United Nations Security Council renewed the mandate of UNFICYP, the UN force in Cyprus, for another six months, and once again asked Señor Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the Secretary-General, "to continue his mission of good offices", while giving the two communities to continue their intercommunal links.

These are essentially the necessities that have been prescribed for the Cyprus dispute by the international community since the 1960s, so far without producing a cure. "We are trying to renew our confidence in Cyprus because we want to be responsible," Mr Ian MacEachen, the Canadian Foreign Minister, remarked recently, "but there must come a day when we are asking whether we are helping or impeding a political solution." Many Greeks ask the same question about the intercommunal talks. They never seem to get near a solution, but their continuance provides a reason — or an excuse for doing nothing about the Turkish occupation.

The Turks, by contrast, maintain that the Turkish troops are only there because of the intercommunal conflict and must be sent home until it has been resolved. After all, it did not start when the Turkish troops landed in 1974, there had been serious fighting between the two communities far back as 1963. Even Mr Spyros Durdurian, leader of the Turkish Cypriot opposition and strong advocate of compromise with the Greeks, rejects at once the suggestion that an enlarged UN force could by itself protect the Turkish Cypriots from the Greeks.

He agrees that Turkey has strategic reasons of its own for being in Cyprus, but argues that this could have been secured by holding a small base around Nicosia. It is to protect the Turkish Cypriots, he says, that Turkey is occupying two-fifths of the island.

On the whole, that view seems to be appreciated by the six Western powers, which now has a strongly pro-Greek line.

Turkish Cypriot leader: insists that Greek Cypriots must accept Turkish Cypriots as equal partners before Turkish troops can go. Objects to recognition of Greek Cypriot government.

President of Turkey: Thought he had vetoed Turkish Cypriots' right of independence, which he fears would further isolate Turkey internationally.

President of Cyprus Republic: Believes problem is not mainly intercommunal but one of occupation by a foreign power, comparable to Afghanistan.

Spyros Kyprianou: Prime Minister of Greece: thinks that intercommunal talks cannot bring solution, and that Mr. Kyprianou puts too much emphasis on theme.

UN Secretary-General: Has promised personal involvement in efforts to break the deadlock. Personally neutral, but General Assembly has called for "immediate withdrawal".

Pérez de Cuellar: they abstained on the May General Assembly resolution calling for immediate withdrawal of occupation forces. Both Britain and the United States insist that it is unrealistic for the Greeks to expect that Turkey will withdraw in response to pressure from Washington or elsewhere.

The Greeks, in the view of Western diplomats on the island, have to accept that they are bargaining from weakness.

Tomorrow: The divided island.

and that General Assembly resolutions do not outweigh the strength of the Turkish position on the ground. Indeed, resolutions such as the latest one can be counterproductive, since they provoke the Turkish side into further hardening its attitude.

Mr Rauf Denktas, the Turkish Cypriot leader, reacted to the resolution by announcing that he would propose a referendum on independence for the north.

On June 17 the Turkish Cypriot assembly passed a resolution affirming the right of Turkish Cypriots to self-determination. But no date has been fixed for the referendum, and it seems that it is being kept in reserve for the time being.

Even this "concession" was achieved at a price, from the Greek point of view: the elimination from the Secretary-General's report to the Security Council and from the renewed mandate which the Council has given him of any reference to the General Assembly resolution which "considers the immediate withdrawal of all occupation forces" as an essential basis for a... solution of the Cyprus problem".

That the Greeks have gone along with this is seen by some as an encouraging sign. They have agreed, in effect, to leave the General Assembly resolution in the background and to give Señor Pérez de Cuellar a chance to breathe life into the moribund intercommunal talks.

Another moderately encouraging sign on the Greek Cypriot side is a spate of recent statements about the need for "political decisions" — a code phrase for concessions. President Kyprianou has been trying to reconstitute the National Council, an all-party Greek Cypriot forum, which a view to getting broad enough support for whatever decisions he eventually takes.

But it remains doubtful whether any Greek Cypriot leader can accept what the Turks want, namely a federation in which the minority community would have both complete control of its own area and an equal say in all decisions of the central government and whether, even if the Greek Cypriots did accept that, the Turks would make significant territorial concessions in return.

The stalemate has its drawbacks for both sides, but both find its continuation preferable to any alternative they have so far been offered.

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Israeli pull-out decision shocks Lebanon and increases partition fear

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

Israel's decision to withdraw its Army from the Chouf mountains east of Beirut has stunned the Lebanese Government and increased its fears that Lebanon is to be partitioned.

Although both President Gemayel and Mr Chafic Wazzan, the Prime Minister, are in Washington for talks with President Reagan, and although Israel's decision to pull back to the Awali river had been expected, Mr Gemayel reported by telephone to his officials in Beirut that he was shocked by the announcement from Jerusalem. Mr Wazzan described it as "a new fait accompli".

Of even more immediate concern to the Lebanese Government and to the troops of the multinational peace-keeping force in Beirut, is the increasing conflict between the Phalangist and Druze militias in the Chouf. When Israel pulls out of the area, the Lebanese Army will have to move in, but several Druze leaders have expressed their fear that their people will be massacred by the Phalange if the Army fails to control the area.

Mr Walid Jumblatt, for example, is insisting that there must be some kind of national reconciliation to prevent years.

Gemayel consults US leaders

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon, who has predicted that all foreign forces will be out of his country very soon, yesterday began his three-day working visit here with private meetings with congressional leaders.

President Gemayel, who arrived here on Tuesday, is to meet Mr George Schultz, the Secretary of State, today and President Reagan tomorrow to discuss a range of ideas aimed at getting the full withdrawal of all the Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces from Lebanon.

His meetings here yesterday coincided with the Israeli Government's formal decision

Phalangist domination of the Chouf before the Army is permitted to enter the region. French Foreign Legionaries are scheduled to accompany the Lebanese troops into the Chouf, possibly supported by armoured reconnaissance units of the British Army's small 97-strong contingent. British officers in plain clothes and driving civilian cars have already reconnoitred the western half of the mountains.

In the Chouf hill town of Aley yesterday, the Israelis arranged an exchange of prisoners, but the anarchy in the area was illustrated in grisly fashion when the Phalangists also turned over the remains of three kidnapped Druze - a collection of bones in blue plastic bags.

Israeli troops are expected to make a slow withdrawal from the area, handing over positions to the Lebanese on a daily basis. But the partial nature of the Israeli retreat is causing the deepest concern, not only to the Lebanese but to American diplomats in Beirut.

As if to emphasize the fearful problems that will face the Lebanese authorities in the Chouf, there was another fierce outbreak of fighting in the mountains during the morning. Druze militiamen fired Katyusha rockets and Grad missiles into east Beirut - the Christian sector of the capital - where several landed on the elevated highway that runs through the centre of the city, killing two men and a girl, aged seven years.



Beirut destruction: A 70-year-old woman clears rubble from her home after shelling by leftists, while a man helps his mother through the rocket-damaged Sarrafah quarter, near the Foreign Ministry. Above them are portraits of President Amin Gemayel, his father and assassinated brother.



Russia acts on A-plant accident

From Richard Owen
Moscow

Pravda yesterday admitted that there had been an accident at a vital plant producing nuclear reactors and announced the formation of a new atomic energy safety commission.

The report said Mr Vladimir Dolgikh, a senior Soviet leader, had flown to Volgogradsk, not far from Rostov-on-Don, to investigate the situation and said the plant played an important part in the Soviet atomic energy programme but emphasised that the reactors and equipment it produced were not activated at the Volgogradsk site and were sent elsewhere for installation.

It was not likely that a nuclear accident involving radiation leaks had occurred at the Atommost plant, experts said. There had been no less than a mishap serious enough to warrant Politburo action and exposure in *Pravda*, which suggested that there may have been loss of life. The Atommost plant was due for completion this year but would now be delayed.

At its regular Thursday session last week, the Politburo criticized Atommost managers for "gross violations of state discipline". Mr Dolgikh, an alternate Politburo member and secretary for industrial affairs, told Volgogradsk officials that the plant would now both have to increase production and improve quality.

Pravda said the Atommost management had been censured for failing to keep the plant accident-free, and that urgent measures were being taken to put right "the consequences of mistakes."

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THE ARTS

'The theatrical composer is now emerging as the equal if not the dominant partner of the design team': Irving Wardle explains

How music plays a starring part

As I have made ye one, lords, one remain; So I grow stronger, you more honour gain.

That is Henry VIII, ticking off his quarrelsome council, but it could equally be an RSC or National Theatre director addressing a meeting of production associates. Since the director achieved sovereignty of our classical stage, there has been much upward mobility among those who help to keep him enthroned. Designers of sets, costume and lighting may still be underpaid, but they are no longer undervalued; and, as the director's stock has risen, so they have been promoted from technicians into self-respecting fellow artists.

The one outsider has been the theatrical composer: a lowly figure plodding round his accustomed treadmill while his more favoured colleagues have been cutting a dash with computerized switchboards, visible lighting rigs and eye-catching new materials. If a director shifts *Measure for Measure* to the Caribbean, or *Much Ado* to imperial India, it is through his designers that you get the message. Nobody has looked to the composer for that kind of insight. The quantity of music in any show might vary from a few songs and fanfares to the complete score Guy Woolfenden wrote for Trevor Nunn's 1976 *Comedy of Errors*, but in either case the role of the music was that of docile handmaiden.

Given the operatic inclinations of so many British directors, this makes a curiously belittling attitude to stage music; and, whether through a change of policy or the arrival of new talent, it now seems to be on the way out. Particularly at the RSC, the composer is now emerging as an equal if not dominant partner of the design team; and if this process continues we are going to see a major upheaval in the vocabulary of classical production.

I first became aware that something new was going on in 1978, with Peter Gill's Riverside productions of *The Cherry Orchard* and *The Changeling*, both with music by George Fenton and both played on an almost bare stage. Gill's designers (William Dudley and Liz da Costa) had reduced their settings to the choice of an appropriate texture – a pine back wall for Chekhov, a stone-flagged floor for Middleton – but, thanks to the music, the scenic impact was nothing short of sumptuous.

In *The Cherry Orchard* it expanded the action to the whole of the Ranevsky

house, with chains of dancers crossing the drawing-room into the adjoining rooms, the Jewish band mingling with the sound of offstage conversation and the clink of billiard cues from behind the audience's backs.

Likewise, in *The Changeling*, a Renaissance palace sprang up from that bare stone floor at the thunderous summons of a Monteverdi-like brass consort. It was not the kind of fanfare. Mr Fenton's work differed in two ways from run-of-the-mill theatre music. It integrated composition with sound design and, whenever music was given sole command of the stage, it rose to the challenge with symphonic grandeur.

Since then, other composers have been claiming their theatrical rights, and the term "incidental music" is coming to sound as anomalous as "incidental scenery". Notable examples include Stephen Oliver's baroque opera treatment of *As You Like It* and Harrison Birtwistle's parodic score for the National Theatre's *Orestes*. In the present Stratford production of *A New Way to Pay Old Debts* Colin Sell's music not only acts as a cheeky commentator but swaps saucy backchat with the company as a dramatic character in its own right.

Among those now active in the British theatre, the composer who comes closest to this ideal is Ilona Sekacz, a half-Polish Lancastrian who embarked on her career as a 12-year-old leader of the Blackpool Youth Orchestra and who now completes her first year at the RSC with three mainstage shows – *King Lear*, *Twelfth Night* and *Henry VIII*.

Twelfth Night was the first I saw; and, if ever a production declared its purpose from the outset, it was in the great wave of maelstrom sea music that engulfed the image of Orsino's love shrine. *Henry VIII* similarly took its character and tempo from her brightly aggressive pastiche. Well, played by a casually dressed band who finally drifted on stage to join the fully cheering Elizabethans. As for *Lear*, I doubt whether anyone who saw Adrian Noble's production will ever forget the infernal chorus that heralded the storm and the Milionian pandemonium of lost souls.

For this effect, Miss Sekacz deployed a choir in the wings working under a "storm captain"; a group of players in the bandbox (three levels down from the

stage, needless to say, at the Barbican); a junk percussion ensemble of scaffolding poles and kitchen sinks; and the taped storm itself, with every thundering created from distorted recordings of Lear, the Fool and Gloucester shouting or screaming into a grand piano with the damper pedal down. "I had the image," she says, "of formal court music disintegrating in the storm. It begins with formal chord structures. Then the brass starts melting."

Access to such resources is a novelty for Miss Sekacz. I first spotted her name over ten years ago at fairy-tale show by the Black Theatre of Brixton; the music was great, but all you could see of the player was a hand rising over a pile of instruments to pick a violin or a chime bar. Early in the 1970s she joined the Unicorn Theatre as resident composer, and combined writing music with making instruments (eg. an autoharp restrung as a samisen) to perform it. The factor that marked her out, then as now, as a true theatrical artist was her total lack of compositional vanity. Conventional forms are at her finger-tips whenever she needs them; but she rarely writes pieces, and often you are barely conscious of hearing her music at all. What happens is that the dramatic temperature rises or falls as if in a direct transaction between the actors and the audience. The music is so precise an atmospheric barometer that it can become inaudible.

She describes her approach to the job as "conceptual". "It's a question of finding a framework: getting a sound image for the play and staying faithful to it. I also have the sense that music is bigger than the characters; as if it's above, commenting and detached, like a cloud, or god, casting shadows over the stage."

When it comes down to detail, this can mean effects as elaborate as the Lear storm or the sophisticated electronics of the *Twelfth Night* sea music (created with the aid of a "Fairlight", a recording keyboard which will pick up any sound and endow it with pitch).

Alternatively it can mean Miss Sekacz doing her own whistling to zither accompaniment (as in *Chichester's A Patriot for Me*) or getting non-music-reading actors to make music through her self-devised system of graphic notation. Either way, it would be hard to exaggerate the liberation and enrichment she has brought to the RSC in the past year.

Dance

Nureyev Festival
Coliseum

music is dire, old-fashioned and repetitive, and Sven Erikson's designs are mediocre. So the dancing had better be good – and it is.

Nureyev, more than anyone else I have seen as Jean, brings out the class differences that underlie the relationships. This valet can put on airs with the other servants, especially the girls who flock round him, but with Miss Julie, his manners range from servility through dumb insolence to a smug triumph. For the first part of the week he has had Eva Evdokimova as Miss Julie, providing a moveable feast, Ture Rangstrom's

confidence and motivation, even if she has not developed the role as richly as seemed likely when she first tackled it a few years back.

Except for Angelito Lozano, miscast as the fiancé, the supporting cast maintains a good level, with Françoise Dubuc giving the bible-punching Kristin an apt priggish respectability.

Nureyev's other role in this programme is in the *Song of a Wayfarer* that Bejart made for him. He knows how to shape every nuance of this piece for maximum emotional effect, and makes the most of the sharp,

almost fierce quality of Patrick Armand in the other role to provide a sounding-board for his own performance. Although still in his teens, I believe, Armand offers a better foil to Nureyev in this work than anyone else except Anthony Dowell.

It was a miscalculation, however, to put both Nureyev's roles at the end of the programme on Tuesday, with BTTF's own two offerings one after the other to start the programme. That way, contrast was lost and the rhythm of the evening suffered. Best, I suspect, to have started with

Symphony in D and held *Songs without Words* until after *Wayfarer*; all the works would have benefited.

The French company do both their Dutch ballets well: in Jiji Kylian's comic work to Haydn, they bring off all the jokes with a light-footed deftness; and they find a poetic stillness for Hans van Manen's Mendelssohn-ballet. Pascale Mosselmann brings a sensitive humour to both works. There are others I would praise if I could identify them, and the ensemble is nicely balanced.

John Percival

Theatre

Cabaret artist at point-blank range

Every Inch a Lady

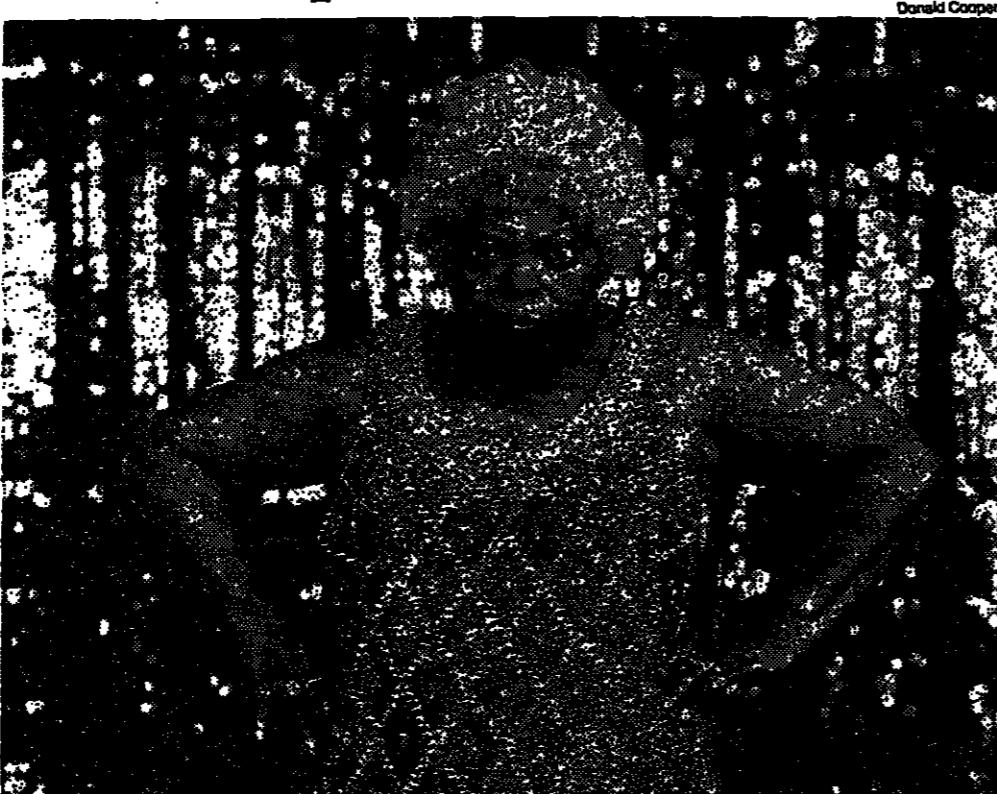
King's Head

Bertie Reading first trod these boards three years ago in *Pack up all your cares and woes*, and that show's fans should lose no time in speeding along to view the sequel.

Admittedly, you get rather less for your money, as *Every Inch a Lady* offers fewer songs, fewer instrumentalists and fewer dresses. However, Miss Reading is prepared to clamber into a matronly tutu and engage Wayne Sleep to choreograph two minutes of the sugar plum fairy; and, as for the backing, nobody is going to feel short-changed in the presence of Jules Ruben, a superbly resourceful jazz pianist who can cover prolonged exits, swap Astor Club reminiscences with the star, and switch from the boudoir grand to a melodion without the smallest dislocation of melodic invention or cross-rhythms.

The only lukewarm customers are likely to be those, like me, who prefer encountering Miss Reading at long range as a singing actress rather than point-blank as a cabaret artist. It may have something to do with her gospel-singing physique, but the combination of those huge popping eyes, top notes to draw a brass section and hard-selling line of love gives the evening the quality of an evangelistic rally, where accusing looks are apt to turn you if you fail to clap along.

With such capacity to overpower her spectators, Miss Reading only fitfully makes



The overpowering capacity of Bertie Reading

Concert

LSO/Kubelik

Barbican

It would be wrong to pretend that Mozart's church music, with a couple of exceptions, shows anything like the originality or the commitment of Haydn's; it falls into established forms and serves its purpose faithfully, without fuss. But now and again something wonderful floats to the surface through the sea of convention: at the climax of Tuesday's splendid Mozart concert by the London Symphony Orchestra and Chorus under Rafael Kubelik, the powerful C major

affirmations and noisy rhythms of the choir in the "Coronation" Mass dissolved into an Angus Dei for solo soprano which carried a feeling of pure rapture rarely encountered in Mozart's more ambiguous secular music.

There was little that was extraordinary in the music, but Kubelik shaped it with such infinite care (even though he used quite brusque, jabbing gestures), and Edith Mathis sang it with such perfect natural control, that it was transformed. Earlier there had been memorable moments – the choir's unearthy "Et expecto", with a touch of the *Idomeneo* overture's coda but not that

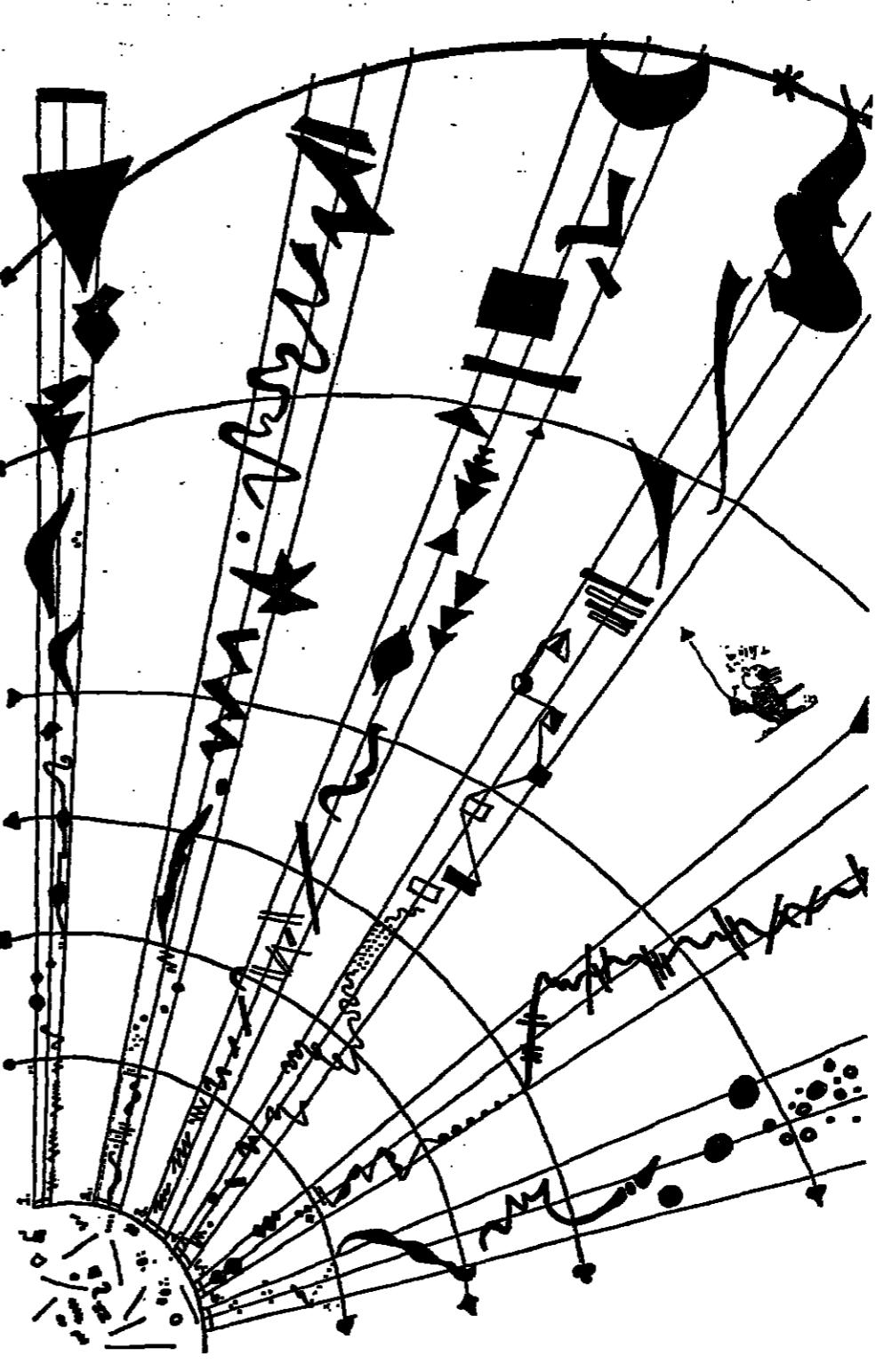
approach, sweeping the phrases along but making sure that all manner of detail emerges, is ideal.

The "Jupiter" slow movement attained a massive, almost Brucknerian sense of mystery, the minuet – oddly pre-echoed in the "Hosanna" of the Mass – was exceptionally clean, and danced delightfully; the finale, though unforgivingly short of its repeats, was boldly done with loud fugal entries from the start and a magnificent contrapuntal climax through which the brass fanfares gradually broke like a thunderstorm dispelling the accumulated heat and tension.

Nicholas Kenyon

Irving Wardle

I am not convinced that Mozart sounds best with an orchestra this big, but if it is to be played thus then Kubelik's



"The babbles of humanity" – part of Ilona Sekacz's sound-score for Strindberg's *Dream Play* in her self-devised notation

Jazz Charting the unknown

VSOP II

Festival Hall

It is a Sugar Ray Leonard kind of jazz that they play, celebrating courage, athleticism and brains with skill and brains and a highly developed sense of beauty. It has crisp, solid punches and precise combinations executed with such speed that they deserve the slow-motion analysis of an action replay.

VSOP II revives the music of the Miles Davis Quintet of the middle 1960s. In this edition the original rhythmic section, the most sophisticated such unit that jazz has ever produced, is joined by the trumpet and saxophones of the two Marsalis brothers, Wynton and Branford, who were aged respectively one and two years when, exactly two decades ago, Davis grouped behind him the pianist Herbie Hancock, the bassist Ron Carter and the drummer Tony Williams.

Wynton and Branford have a handle on the music, possessing technical means superior to those of Davis and the original quintet's saxophonist, Wayne Shorter. Some observers are worried by their blatant traditionalism, feeling that youngsters should be working on their own moves, but the Marsalises prove that there is mileage in this music still.

They played for 90 minutes on Tuesday night at an awesome level of invention, occasionally touching the summit. When Hancock fed grease-dipped funk chords behind the first chorus of Wynton's solo in "Well, You Needn't", the trumpeter's intuitive response provoked a hair-raising tension: the same tune found Branford at his best, moving away from the influences of Shorter and John Coltrane to produce a tenor saxophone passage which, in its architectural and orchestral philosophy, bore the stamp of an original.

Carter produced a lengthy solo in which time and pitch were dizzyingly and sometimes humorously warped; Hancock was marvellously supportive throughout; and Williams was outrageously superb, soloing in his preferred manner, against a piano and bass ostinato, with a glittering brilliance and the kind of integrity which permitted him at one point to change his mind and alter the course of the improvisation in mid-stroke. Drummers usually make up their minds before they set out: this one is part of a group which is still charting the unknown.

Richard Williams

Television

Sentimental satire

The Beggar's Opera

The Beggar's Opera (Channel 4) has for some reason been moved into the mid-nineteenth century by the National Theatre, although I suppose it is a period that exerts a peculiar fascination for theatrical people after the success of *Nicholas Nickleby*. Perhaps the wardrobe department hired the old costumes.

John Gay's opera is in many ways a very harsh affair, and contains a thesaurus of abuse against women in particular: poor Polly Peacock was called a baggage, jade, slut, whore and hussy in the space of five minutes. And that was just the opinion of her parents. But this combination of rough demotic and pretty songs is always a potent one; this was a pantomime of the gutter, a satire filled with sentiment.

John Percival

Macheath's putative hanging in slow motion.

The actors seemed to be enjoying themselves, though – but, then, that is what they are paid to do. Lots of cheap emotion was thrown across the stage in buckets, and even the jades and whores became drenched in it. Paul Jones played Macheath; he looked convincing, like a bull gone out to pasture, and his voice would have stopped a stagecoach dead in its tracks. June Watson was particularly good as Mrs Peachum.

In any case, everyone loves a good melodrama, especially when it can be vaguely associated with "literature", and *The Beggar's Opera* still has enough to attract even a television audience. And who could forget the wonderful song towards the end of the play, when the melody of "Greensleeves" is matched to a sombre meditation on Tyburn Tree?

Peter Ackroyd

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1-6 Aug Les Sylphides
Scheherazade
Prince Igor
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SPECTRUM

Running through the red tape

Peter Snell of New Zealand was 26 when, in the Tokyo Olympics of 1964, he achieved the unique distinction in modern times of winning both 800 metres and 1500 metres gold medals – at the same age as Sebastian Coe now, on the eve of the AAA Championships this weekend and the imminent, inaugural World Championships in Helsinki next month. Through circumstances wholly outside his control and which are a discredit to the administration of British athletics, Coe has been forced to abandon the ambition of emulating Snell in Helsinki.

That he has done so says as much about him as the extraordinary catalogue of world records and medals on the track over the past four years. Calmly to walk away from your objective, even if only half of it, on a question of integrity, at the dress rehearsal stage after months of daily, tortured, anonymous training, requires a rare objectivity in one of the most subjective of all sports. At the summit, most sports are intensely selfish, almost by definition.

Yet it was when, amid the continuing controversy over the 1500 metres selection for Helsinki, Coe woke up this week to headlines such as "Coe reprieved" (*Daily Mail*) and "Selectors accused of bias" (*The Times*) that he decided his reputation took precedence over his ambition, and told the selectors unequivocally that his wish to be considered for both events was withdrawn.

He had already been selected for the 800, the distance at which he holds the world record but has so far frustratingly failed, not necessarily through any inherent racing frailty, to win a major title: in the European Championships of Prague ('78) and Athens ('82) and the Moscow Olympics ('80).

For this reason, the 800 has always been his priority in Helsinki, yet right up to the moment of his withdrawal on Tuesday night Coe and his coach, his father Peter, were confident of his capacity to challenge, as in Moscow, at both distances. As he said yesterday, having shocked both officials and public by his decision: "If I had not considered I was capable of running better than all the other contenders for the 1500 (Steve Ovett, Graham Williamson and Steve Cram) I would have pulled out earlier. It is a fact which most officials and journalists do not understand, that athletes performing at my level set higher standards for themselves than anybody else. I have been put in an impossible position by the public debate, by the impression created that I was receiving favours, and I feel morally obliged to deny myself the chance of the double, even though I honestly think that chance is no less than in Moscow."

It was that combination of perfectionism and mental resilience that allowed Coe to consider himself the probable winner of both distances in Moscow beforehand and, when he had misjudged a slow 800 to finish second, rebound to take the 1500. Yet he has been conscious that, in spite of two 800 victories in the Europa Cup and another in the 1981 World Cup and in spite of his blaze of four world records in the same year, making a total of eight, his failure in Athens last summer when plagued by injury and then illness, has left a justifiable doubt in the public mind about his racing ability. Although he takes cover publicly behind a largely deferential attitude, he is in fact as sensitive and proud of his performance as an operatic star every time he goes on stage. He has delayed an original intention to move up to 5,000 metres this year solely to try to put the history books straight in the 800, at which his world record of 1 min 41.72 secs is a remarkable 15 metres faster than the 1977 record of Alberto Juantorena of Cuba, double Olympic winner at 400 and 800 in 1976.

"enter into a recognizance" to be bound over have suffered imprisonment, but under the new Act, imprisonment for young offenders is replaced by "youth custody". And a recent issue of the *Justice of the Peace* journal notes that youth custody for "binding over" does not seem to be within the provisions of the Act.

Delinquency disease

Mr Roger Tarling, of the department's research and planning unit, says research findings indicate that "delinquency should not generally be seen as a serious disease affecting a few who need to be removed from society to undergo major treatment". It is prevalent among young boys but despite "a significant minority" of persistent offenders, most stop offending in early adulthood when they get a job, or a girl friend.

The problem is widespread. In 1981, 31 per cent of all offenders dealt with were juveniles, with the highest incidence among 15-year-olds. The rate is much higher among boys, with 12 per cent, compared with 2 per cent of girls convicted of indictable offences.

The appropriate penalty, Mr Tarling concludes, is some kind of community service order, or other alternative to custody. Statistics show that institutional treatment is ineffective in the long-term as a means of prevention. A sample 633



SEBASTIAN COE

born London September 29 1956

1977 Three Commonwealth and one UK records at 800m
1978 Two UK and one Commonwealth record at 800m
August 31: European Championships, bronze medal, 800m
1979 Three world records in 41 days:
July 3 Oslo, 800m
July 17 Oslo, miles
August 15 Zurich, 1500m
1980 July: world record 1500m, pictured above
silver medal in 1500m, pictured above
1981 February: world record, 800m
June: world record, 800m
July: world record, 1000m
August 25: world record, miles
September 4: World Cup, Rome, winner, 800m
1982 shared world record, 800m relay
August: European Championships, silver medal, 800m
1983 world indoor record, 800m

admitted to me they may have been hiding behind the matter of principle on doubling up, but believes they should have stood by their decision. Nevertheless, on Tuesday afternoon Coe finally decided he was "not going to be accused any more of bitching up other people's racing plans". If he could run the 1500 last Friday, why did Cram, the loudest protestor, choose instead to run in meaningless 800 metres?

It is possible, of course, that Coe – and Ovett if he still attempts both, though he has yet to achieve the 800 qualifying time – was biting off more than he could chew. The level of opposition in Helsinki will be formidable and, more ominously, comparatively untested in match-racing conditions. Joaquim Cruz, a young Brazilian, crushed by Coe in the 1981 World Cup in Rome, has run within a metre of Coe's world-best 800 time this year of 1:43.80, while Said Aouita, a French-sponsored Moroccan who has been training at altitude in Mexico, shot into prominence a few weeks ago.

What was deplorable about the weekend meeting was the premature announcement to the press agencies by the general secretary, Nigel Cooper, who sometimes gives the unfortunate impression of someone marking examination papers while referring to the wrong set of questions, of the names for the 1500 (Ovett, Williamson and Cram), which was subsequently withdrawn in an embarrassed flurry in mid-afternoon on Sunday. There is conflicting evidence of the sequence of events: some selectors say the "no doubling up" principle was on the table overnight, others that the decision was final. One of them told me: "The muddle is appalling, but it doesn't surprise me. I believe Coe is capable of running both events, but we debated whether it was our duty to protect athletes from their own ambitions in world championships where the standards and the pressures will be enormous."

It is the fact that seemingly not one of the eight selectors was initially prepared to back him for a place in both races that most hurt Coe's pride, more than it becoming public knowledge. As he reflects, it means that "the bottom line was that none of them considered I was certain to finish in front of any of the other three candidates". One of the selectors has

David Miller

small claims court, found the process far more satisfactory than the existing "summary cause" procedure. Costs were limited to £25, so that legal representation was discouraged. Litigants found it simple to put their case to the Sheriff (judge) and both parties felt the disputes had been fairly sorted out. By contrast, under existing procedure for small claims, people had problems putting their cases of answering solicitors' questions.

The Scottish Consumer Council is calling for a similar small claims procedure to be introduced in Scotland generally.

Libel reforms

There is scathing criticism of both the Press Council and the law of libel as adequate means of redress for victims of press inaccuracies in the newly published *People against the Press* by Geoffrey Robertson, barrister and author. His indictment is bound to increase pressure for reform of both, and to re-visit the debate over a statutory right of reply.

He calls for the scrapping of libel laws as far as they apply to the press – except in the case of deliberate and malicious publication of material known to be false – and the taking over of the Press Council's role in dealing with complaints by a statutory press ombudsman, with power to order newspapers to publish replies or corrections.

More likely to gain ground however is the Law Society's long-held wish to see legal aid extended to libel: defamation remains the only branch of common law not now covered by legal aid. The society is expected to renew pressure for this reform in the next parliamentary session.

Frances Gibb

moreover...
Miles Kington

His job is writing people off

Our great series: People who do very unusual jobs indeed

Number 11: A man who kills off characters in long-running serials on television

"It's a funny thing, but a scriptwriter who can handle divorce, punch-ups, betrayal, depression or anything bad like that often finds it hard to deal with death. So when a character has to be written out for one reason or another, they send for me, and I write the scene or episode. I sometimes feel like the public hangman."

He looks very well on it. George Damson has been killing off people now for 15 years, armed only with a typewriter, and he has enjoyed every minute of it. Sometimes it's because the actor involved has had an unfortunate court case, sometimes it's because he has died, and very often it's simply because he wants to leave the series, but whatever it is, he has to be bumped off somehow.

"Usually I don't know the character involved very well, so he or she doesn't mean much to me, whereas to the resident scriptwriter it's a close friend. Not to mention a cushy billet. I remember one character in a television series who had to be got rid of because the actress wanted to emigrate – a real Tartar, a boarding-house landlady who gave everyone a hard time and was consequently the most popular person in the show."

"Well, the permanent scriptwriter refused to kill her off – he really loved her, because it's much more fun writing slanging-off dialogue than anything else – and when he heard that I was being called in, he went mental. He started turning in scripts in which all the other characters were meeting a horrible end. Couldn't use them, of course. We even had a meeting one night in which somebody seriously suggested bumping off the scriptwriter. Reality and fiction tend to blur after a while."

"What? Oh, the actress solved everything by having a fatal heart attack. Though I sometimes wonder if the TV company wasn't behind it."

What's the best way of disposing of unwanted characters?

"Off-stage, unfortunately. Car crash or accident abroad. The other characters hear the news, stagger around a bit. 'My God, how awful, oh no I can't believe it's same as Greek tragedy basically, except the Greeks did go on about it. More than we do. Personally, I'd prefer to have a few on-screen deaths – spectacular collapse at party, harrowing suicide, savaged to death by Rod Hull and Emu, that sort of thing – but the public can't take it. Usually the actor isn't available by then, anyway."

"What I'd really like to do is use a few of the deaths that happen in real life, blokes found dangling from Blackfriars Bridge, people struck by lightning on clear days and so on, but I can't. Know why? Because people wouldn't believe it, that's why. Funny old thing, death."

Isn't his job peculiarly modern and sadly in tune with our times? "No way. It's one of the oldest jobs in the world. I bet Shakespeare got someone in to deal with Falstaff, because he couldn't beat to do it himself. And think of Sherlock Holmes, who not only had to be written out but written back in again, due to popular demand. I sometimes have to do that, make characters emigrate to America or run off with someone, in case they're needed back later. Like in the Bible."

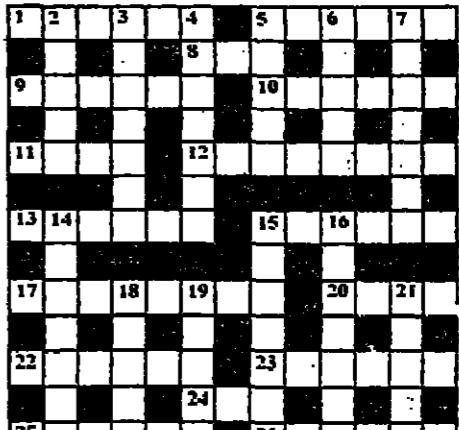
Pardon?

"Well, this may sound irreverent, but the most famous rewrite case of all time is none other than Jesus, who was written out of history on Friday and written back in again on Monday. I'm not saying it didn't happen. In fact, I'm pretty certain it did happen. Coming back again because you're the Son of God has probably got to be true, because no scriptwriter could get away with making that up. If I were called in to get rid of someone in *Crossroads*, for example, I'd think twice about saying he was the Messiah and was going to be called away on other business."

Yes, quiet. Has George got any unfulfilled ambitions in the writing-out field?

"I'd like to have been called in by the Labour Party to help ease out Michael Foot. What a botch they made of that."

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 108)



ACROSS

- 1 Consider (6)
- 2 Reddish dye (5)
- 3 Poisonous (7)
- 4 Onion-like vegetable (7)
- 5 Summarize (5)
- 6 Leg of mutton (5)
- 7 One-eyed lens (7)
- 8 Aural medicine (7)
- 10 Curmudgeon (7)
- 11 Corneal (7)
- 12 Mouth colouring (8)
- 13 Foundation garment (6)
- 14 Great quantities (6)
- 15 Chief (8)
- 16 Greek spirit (4)
- 17 Runner (6)
- 18 Pillar box (3)
- 19 Extra (5)
- 20 Mason (5)
- 21 Automation (5)
- 22 Medical practitioner (6)
- 23 Self-confidence (6)
- 24 Printing fluid (3)
- 25 Secondary road (6)
- 26 Necessitate (6)

SOLUTION TO NO 107

- ACROSS: 1 Depict 4 Meagre 7 Sulk 8 Inscrive 9 Hard line 12 Tip 15 Embers 16 Strain 17 Fox 19 Ecstatic 24 Millpond 25 Dime 26 Brogue 27 Runner 28 Dash 29 Pillar box 30 Twirl 4 Mason 5 Aura 6 Rabbit 10 Dings 11 Extra 12 Tradition 13 Fine 14 Reef 18 Oyster 20 Chote 21 Tudor 22 Flug 23 Weir

Loophole for Greenham offenders

Scenes of young Greenham Common peace women being bundled off to prison are at an end – at least for those under 21 years of age.

By dint of a little-publicized loophole in the Criminal Justice Act 1982, magistrates have lost their power to penalize those under 21 who refuse to be bound over to be of good behaviour or to keep the peace. To date, women refusing to

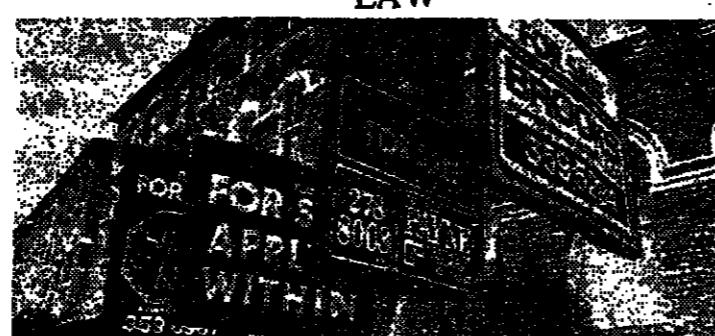
enter into a recognizance

are bound over have suffered imprisonment, but under the new Act, imprisonment for young offenders is replaced by "youth custody".

And a recent issue of the *Justice of the Peace* journal notes that youth custody for "binding over" does not seem to be within the provisions of the Act.

FINDINGS

A series reporting on research:
LAW



per cent of young offenders sentenced by the courts were reconvicted within six years. The highest rate of reconviction – 83 per cent – was among those who received custodial sentences.

DIY house sales

While the Law Society does battle with non-qualified conveyancers, Joseph Bradshaw, guru of "do-it-yourself" conveyancing, has brought out his own guide to marketing one's house. "Be your own estate agent and save up to £1,000 or more in fees", he invites homeowners. Mr Bradshaw is the arch-debunker of professional mystique. "Anyone", he says, "can set up shop as an estate agent, and why not? An unqualified agent can be as good as, and even better at

finding buyers than one with paper qualifications. Indeed, the only thing that many chartered surveyors were ever any good at was passing the Institute's examinations."

Sma' wee claims

A "small claims" court procedure whereby individuals can bring an action, without a solicitor, to recover a sum of less than £500 in England and Wales or £300 in Northern Ireland, is well established. But Scotland has no such procedure.

A pilot project on Dundee, however, has already proved highly successful. According to findings of the Scottish Office's central research unit, consumers whose cases were dealt with by an experimental

small claims court, found the process far more satisfactory than the existing "summary cause" procedure.

Costs were limited to £25, so that legal representation was discouraged. Litigants found it simple to put their case to the Sheriff (judge) and both parties felt the disputes had been fairly sorted out. By contrast, under existing procedure for small claims, people had problems putting their cases of answering solicitors' questions.

The Scottish Consumer Council is calling for a similar small claims procedure to be introduced in Scotland generally.

Divorce and access

The Government's planned introduction of new divorce laws and the House of Lords' recent ruling on "ousting" spouses from the matrimonial home, have resulted in family law featuring prominently in the news.

A vigorous debate continues, particularly over the issue of access to children. An article in The Magazine collated the latest arguments for not granting right of access to the non-custodial parent, usually the father. These arguments suggested that access would cause difficulties; the child would suffer confusion of loyalty, and insecurity.

By contrast, an article in the Journal of Social Welfare Law by Martin Richards lists eight benefits that access bestows, according to research at the Child Care Development Group in Cambridge and at the Centre for Socio-Legal Studies in Oxford.

Among them, is the child's opportunity for practice in managing many relationships; the "power

ERIN
IRBY



Eyes have it

The new photo identification passes issued to MPs show up the freshers who are unused to being in the spotlight. Pictured with their eyes firmly closed against the glare are Tories Peter Brinvels, Jeremy Hanley, Jonathan Sayeed and Labour's Tony Banks. The syndrome not confined to new boys: Labour's Margaret Beckett, returned for Derby South is on the blink as well. Caught with eyes half-closed are Conservatives Piers Merchant, Andrew Hunter, Michael Woodcock, Liberal Michael Meadowcroft and Labour's Dagenham retd, Bryan Gould. It makes it look as if they are already in danger of going to sleep on the job.

Passing show

Parked on a yellow line outside Cannon Row police station yesterday was a black Austin taxi cab. It had no number plate at back or front, no hackney carriage licence, and no tax disc. Inside, the taxi identification plate was blank. Five traffic wardens walked past it with complete indifference.

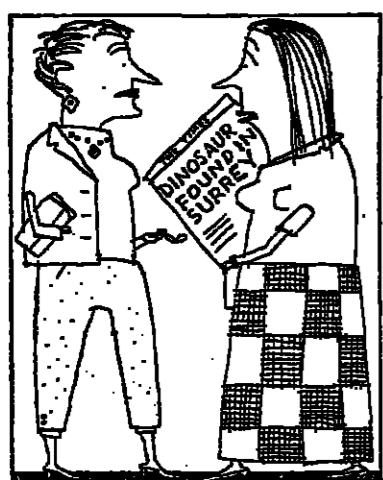
You get what you pay for on Swissair. In economy the signs say: "Fasten seat belts"; in first class "Please fasten seat belts."

Home comforts

I have heard that conditions are rough on Clydebank, but the district council is keen to tidy up. Here is a clause from their new leases issued to council tenants under the Tenant's Rights Etc (Scotland) Act 1980: "Coal and fuel shall be stored in the space or cellar provided for the purpose and in no other place whatsoever in the Dwellinghouse, and the heat shall be used as a bath for the purpose of bathing only, and if provided, the perambulator space shall be used only for storage, or for location of a perambulator and for no other purpose whatsoever, and the said space for coal and fuel, the said bath and the said perambulator space shall be used only for the purpose attributed to them and specified in this Condition and for no other purpose or purposes whatsoever. And it is understood that the interpretation of this Condition shall be within the sole discretion of the landlord."

In other words, the new tenants' rights mean they have to give up the local customs of keeping the baby in the bunker, washing in the pram, and coal in the bath.

BARRY FANTONI



Funny, I thought Gerald's MP lived in Sussex

Gilbertian

HMS Pinafore, at the Festival Hall from July 26, is part of the Greater London Council's summer plans for the South Bank. Raymond Gubay, the promoter, agreed to put on the show only if the GLC guaranteed him against losses. It is now clear that the show cannot expect to succeed without advertising in London's evening paper, *The Standard*. The GLC has had an advertising boycott on *The Standard* since it published a satirical cartoon about the Irish. Despite urgent Mayday signals from *Pinafore*, the GLC leadership has decided that the boycott must continue. I expect *HMS Pinafore* to be lost with all hands.

Nameless

Contestants on last week's *Brain of Britain* quiz were asked to name the editor of *The Times*. William Rees-Mogg, Duke Huscott and Charles Wintour were suggested. The fourth competitor had no idea. PHS, a modest supporter of the old *Times* principle of anonymity, is rather pleased with the trend.

Shaw thriller

Colin Shaw, who leaves the Independent Broadcasting Authority this autumn to run the programme companies' planning secretariat, has a thriller serial ready to go on to Radio 4 later this year. Its title, ironically, is *A Story with Pictures*. Shaw also admits that he had a recurring nightmare while in office as IBA's director of television. It was that he would discover that two ITV companies were simultaneously doing *War and Peace* only when Germans ran out of furs.

I am a Sagittarian. Yesterday the *Daily Express* said I was "faring best of all zodiac types". The *Daily Mirror* promised "exciting new possibilities and people" entering my life. The *Sun* foresees a "once-in-a-lifetime chance". The *Daily Mail* confirmed "the picture is optimistic for your more expansive ambitions" and the *Daily Star* held out the prospect of "a surprise at work that could mean a boost to your income". So how come I had such an awful day?

PHS

Local democracy on the rocks?

The Scottish Secretary's plans for council spending have implications south of the border, argues Noel Hepworth

relation to their needs and circumstances, some aspects of the position are particularly worrying.

There is, of course, a superficial appeal in any provision which seeks to curb large rate increases. Yet such a provision requires judgments by central departments on the circumstances and budget decisions of individual local authorities, and the problem is how can such remote judgments be made with any degree of fairness.

The Scottish exercise this year appears to have been very rough and ready and there are numerous glaring anomalies. Among the "closely comparable" authorities against whose spending Glasgow's is measured, is Cumbernauld which, on the face of it, has as much in common with Glasgow as the Isle of Skye has with the Isle of Dogs.

The Secretary of State's report to Parliament is in each case based mainly on his initial letter to the individual authorities, which had five appendices of figures. Most of the figures in the letter to Glasgow are wrong because of a £4m error which is freely acknowledged in a covering note by the

Secretary of State - but none of his wrong figures have been corrected.

The figures that are shown in the various reports are by no means obvious evidence of "excessive and unreasonable" spending. Lothian's rates are seen to have risen by 109 per cent over the period quoted, 1978/79 to 1983/84, while the average for all Scottish regions was 139 per cent. For all four authorities, their increase in spending between 1982/83 and 1983/84 is significantly less than the average increase of their respective groups of so-called "closely comparable" authorities.

These examples are disturbing because they show that the phrase "excessive and unreasonable" is clearly capable of wide interpretation. They appear to confirm the view that rule of thumb judgments taken in Edinburgh or Whitehall, no matter what sophisticated statistical techniques they encompass, must inevitably be less well informed than local decisions taken locally.

If the most important decision which a local authority makes in the year - the determination of its budget - can be set aside either in the fashion described here or by some system of rate capping, then not only is local democracy dangerously damaged, but also that basic principle of public finance, that he who fixes the tax should also make the expenditure decisions and collect the tax, is grievously undermined.

The author is Director, Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy.

Nicholas Ashford on John Glenn's improving campaign to become president

Into orbit as the prime challenger to Reagan

Washington

Is John Glenn the "right stuff" to become the next US president? Do Americans really want to replace an actor with an astronaut? Is there more to Glenn than just a chest-full of Second World War and Korean War medals and a reputation for superhuman cool - the man whose pulse rate hardly fluttered when his capsule reentered the Earth's atmosphere in 1962?

These are the questions Americans are beginning to ask as the 62-year-old senator from Ohio steadily narrows the gap between himself and his chief rival, former Vice-President Walter Mondale. Though six candidates are seeking the Democratic nomination to run for president next year, the field has already narrowed to Glenn versus Mondale. A bet on Glenn at this stage could pay off, because he looks increasingly like becoming the odds-on favourite in the months ahead.

A trip on the campaign trail at this early stage is a good way of sizing up a candidate, of testing his popular appeal at a time when only the politicians are really concerned about next year's election. We went to Iowa, a corn-growing, pig-raising state, which is classic "mid-America", and to Milwaukee, an attractive industrial city on Lake Michigan which is suffering most of the same problems that have blighted other mid-western cities.

Despite its small population and lack of an industrial base, Iowa plays a key role in the election process as the caucuses to be held there next January will be the first significant political tests of election year. All candidates try to cultivate Iowa as though it were their home constituency.

The most striking thing about Glenn is his name. Everybody knows him. He's John Glenn the spaceman. He does not need to spend millions of dollars on television advertising simply to enable people to recognize him. His name has already been given to countless streets, schools, colleges and even "Glennburgers". The crowds want to see him, shake his hand and ask for his autograph, which he liberally dispenses on scraps of paper, the inside of hats, plaster casts around broken limbs and even on carefully preserved copies of *Life* magazine recording his epic space voyage as the first American to orbit the earth.

"Hi, John," yell voices from the crowd. Glenn constantly smiling



Spaceman on a campaign walk: polls now give Glenn some edge over Mondale, his rival for Democratic nomination

waves or offers a double thumbs-up. Occasionally, he breaks away to shake a few hands - although reluctantly, the result of a sense of reserve bred by his military background.

Not everyone who sees him remembers exactly who he is. As he was strolling along the banks of the Mississippi in Clinton, a body-builder approaches him and says: "Hi John, I just want to ask you one question. What did you feel like when you set foot on the moon?" Glenn patiently explains that he only went into orbit and the first moon walk was seven years later.

The visible Glenn is a major asset to his candidacy, the audible Glenn less so. He is just not in the same league as President Reagan when it comes to making set speeches. But he is getting better and has improved dramatically since the fiasco of his keynote address to the 1976 Democratic convention.

At this stage in the race he has one basic speech which he gives over and over again (with minor variations). The eyes of this staff start glazing over as they hear for the umpteenth time his quotation from Ralph Waldo Emerson or his one joke about how his wife Annie ticked him off for thinking about himself as a great man.

It's not a bad speech, general enough to appeal to almost any audience and interspersed with patriotic exhortations designed to produce a smattering of applause. His theme is the need for leadership towards the future, not towards the past. "We must not roll back the clock... we need to set goals for the future, rather than harking back to times of yore." He attacks Reagan's economic programme as being "borrow, borrow, spend, spend", reminding audiences that the present administration has added \$716,000m to the national debt and raised the budget deficit to \$200,000m.

Rome

The most catastrophic readings of the Christian Democratic defeat in last month's general election come from Roman Catholic commentators, who are nevertheless confused as to whether what really went was the party's invincibility or Catholicism as a political force.

"All that used to be said about Italian politics is now no longer true," says Father Gianni Baget Bozzo, one of the best known priests who regularly write on political affairs. The party, he believes, now faces an uncertain future and will have to move in a form of no-man's land. He did not think the Christian Democrats were capable of halting the decline, which had brought them down from 38 per cent to 32 per cent of the vote, and they could find themselves supported by only a quarter of the electorate.

The Italian Church and Italian Catholicism, according to Father Bartolomeo Sorge, Editor of the Jesuit periodical *Civiltà Cattolica*, had not shown the courage to seek a new role for Catholicism in an Italy which has changed.

Some of the party's most dramatic losses were in areas regarded as heavily Catholic. For the first time in a general election, the party no longer has its absolute majority in the Veneto, where it lost 10 per cent of the votes in such traditional Catholic strongholds as Vicenza and Padua.

Such figures must have come as a shock to the leadership. One of the reasons why Italian Christian Democracy has survived as Italy's

Democratic Party need cultivating and where the best sources of funds are.

He is nearly assured of endorsement from the American Federation of Labour-Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO) and will pick up most black support.

By contrast, Glenn, who started late, seems almost amateurish. But he is learning fast and, more importantly at this stage, is showing he is as adept as anyone in getting supporters to dig deep into their pockets.

But perhaps Glenn's strongest asset is the widely held perception that he, more than any other candidate, offers the best prospect of defeating Reagan. Recent polls have shown that Democrats and Republicans alike believe that Reagan is more vulnerable to a challenge by Glenn than by Mondale. "If they want anyone but Reagan, they have to choose Glenn", commented John Schmitt, president of the AFL-CIO in Wisconsin.

Why is he viewed in this way? Partly because of his national hero image; he has actually lived the sort of life that Reagan aspired to portray in films. Partly because he has a proven record of success - as a marine pilot, as an astronaut, as a businessman (he has amassed a \$6m fortune) and as a politician (in 1980 he greatly increased his own Senate majority while Carter was losing in Ohio).

Partly, too, because he has broad appeal. He seems to embody the solid middle-of-the-road values which Americans are beginning to respect again. Glenn even looks a bit like Eisenhower, who is widely regarded as a good if somewhat dull president. He has none of Reagan's cynicism, nor is he widely shared by his audiences.

It's then that his "earnest bore" begins to show. A question about acid rain produces a 15-minute answer. In another response he gets bogged down in a story about a trip he made to New Guinea, the point of which never really becomes apparent.

Unlike Reagan, Glenn can show

that he has mastered his homework. His military and space background has given him a taste for detail and a retentive mind.

Many American commentators have slated him for being dull. George Will, a conservative columnist, likened Glenn to porridge - "nourishing but unexciting". Another remarked that if Glenn ever gave a fireside chat he would put the fire out.

However, this cynicism is not widely shared by his audiences. "I was totally impressed," said Bill Gruen, a member of the Wisconsin Police Union, after hearing him speak in Milwaukee. "He's genuine. He speaks from the heart. He can instill the old pioneer spirit back into this country", said Les Schweitz, a motor union official.

Glenn's immediate problems are organizational. Mondale, a thorough professional, has been quietly building up his organization virtually since he went down with President Carter in 1980. He knows which of the power blocks within the

replied: "I doubt that he even knows our address".

Wherever one's loyalties or prejudices lay, this eccllesiastical blessing gave the party a special authority. Gradually that apparently immovable power has suffered erosion. It was unable in the 1970s to prevent legislation introducing divorce and abortion, and lost a referendum on each aimed at abrogating the laws. In the anti-abortion campaign, Pope John Paul II personally entered the battle and emerged defeated. But it was not until the elections last month that the party's actual political authority was damaged.

Many Christian Democrats believe, or want to believe, that they were simply caught at an awkward moment, because their new leadership had not had time to settle in before parliament was dissolved.

They maintain that they will win back their losses as soon as there is another election, and can hardly wait for the next dissolution. They argue that they have to adjust to a Vatican which is no longer interested in them to the extent it was under the Italian Popes.

There is some feeling, however, especially among Catholic laymen, that the party needs guidance from on high if it is to succeed in reasserting its authority. They may have failed to grasp that the real nature of their problem is not that the Pope is Polish, but that what remains of strongly felt Catholicism no longer sees itself reflected politically in Christian Democracy.

Ronald Butt

After the GLC, a Greek lesson

The Conservative members of the Greater London Council are less than enthusiastic about Mrs Thatcher's commitment to abolish it. This does not mean that they object to the replacement of the GLC by some better arrangement for representing London. It was not only to avoid rocking the Tory boat that they refrained from protest when the abolition commitment was announced during the election campaign. The Conservative members of the GLC recognize that the GLC, in its current shape, represents an intolerable abuse of the London public by its sheer waste of money. But they are not (except for a very small majority) willingly giving their consent for it to be scrapped and replaced by nothing else of a representative sort.

If, moreover, a Greater London authority of some sort did not exist to equalize between the richer and poorer boroughs through the rates (or if there were no rating or equivalent system) the function of equalizing could fall to a centralizing authority. Tory GLC members fear that a Labour government could and would tax the richer boroughs and the City punitively.

Whether we have local taxes through rates or some other system, local authorities which can spend but not raise money are unsatisfactorily representative. In any case, however, the way the present system works cannot give genuine representation on local issues. Local authorities are usually elected by between 30 and 40 per cent of the local electorate casting votes largely, not on local questions but against the national government of the day, and on the national issue of the moment. They are certainly not a judgment on how well the local transport or road system works.

I have previously suggested that for education we should move to elected local education authorities (on the Isle of Man model) which would enable interested people to vote on what was actually proposed for education and not simply for a party in general. Thus Labour voters of Islington could decide whether they want flea-type education or the more Highbury Grove-type education, whose abolition by them has repeatedly but with great difficulty been resisted by local opinion (mostly Labour). They could vote for representatives on the education authority without having to forsake their general party loyalty.

Why should we not have the same system for the management of the London regional transport authority, for the fire brigades, for roads, recreation and for housing? Greater London could be (for the management of those functions which could not easily be devolved to the boroughs) administered under the surveillance of elected authorities. People would be more willing to vote specifically on the local issues that move them.

Some would say this would mean too many elections, but we do live in the age of the computer. Why not use it to move towards the participatory democracy of the Greek city state? Yes, the GLC should go, but not without a representative replacement that can act as well as talk. Greater London could provide a pilot scheme of representative functional management of the things that concern all Londoners, which could be a model for the country as a whole. The idea is at least worth a thought.

Jonathan Sale

No sweets, please, we're grandchildren

There was something very special about last Tuesday. Not quite a day in a million but certainly one in a hundred. I phoned my mother. We speak so rarely that when she phones us and I answer, she assumes it's a wrong number.

"Hello", I said when she picked up the receiver. No messing around with endearments or pleasantries, you note, not on a peak-time trunk call. "I'd like to make it clear", I went on, "that the children never have sweets, apart from sweetie night parties, or when I'm not looking - and always understrictsupervision."

"It's Jonathan, isn't it?" It didn't take her long to identify the mystery voice.

"It is", I admitted. "I'm glad we agreed on that anyway. But to continue: no eating between meals, even sneak previews of the roast potato. And especially not those biscuits covered with lumps of sugar as big as your hand."

"Why are you telling me all this?" she sneaked. "It doesn't hurt to establish exactly what the state of play is," I replied. "And talking of play, the interval between supper and bath-time has been reduced to fifteen minutes, twenty for good behaviour."

"I know", she cried, "you're coming to stay! That's lovely."

"I hope so", I replied. "Just so long as the rules and regulations are well understood and the conditions clearly laid down, preferably witnessed by two neighbours of a mature age."

"That's a relief", she said, "one less thing to think about."

"Just lemon," I added. "Earl Grey will do. No coffee, though."

"That's a pity. I just bought some with you in mind."

"Thanks, no. But I'm partial to a coffee-substitute made of ground-up roots and imported from Poland. That health food shop on the far side of town should stock it." Well, I do try to be helpful.

"I trust I shall have time off to take them for a walk to that stream down the lane," she remarked.

"Certainly", I said,



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WCIX 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

THE FIRE NEXT TIME

Renewed fighting in Nicaragua. An American carrier group diverted to the Pacific Coast of Central America. Major naval and military exercises to be held in the Caribbean. Dr Kissinger called in by the President to make urgent policy recommendations on Central America. This is the language of crisis, if not yet the actuality. It is not the actuality because the crisis of Central America in the eyes of President Reagan's administration is not a crisis which springs from the squabbles and instabilities of four or five small countries in the Central American isthmus. It is where that crisis might lead which troubles the Administration. It is the spectre of a Castroite Mexico.

There are now so many different strands to this story that it is hard to assess the position of the Administration both in the short and the long term. First, is it correct for Washington to feel that the prospect of a Castroite Mexico would be strategically unacceptable to the security of the United States? Secondly, should that be the case, is it a valid fear that the revolutionary contagion of Central America could ultimately subvert Mexico as well? Do the Mexicans agree with this analysis? If they do not (as appears to be the case) does that matter? What policy could Washington pursue, with or without Mexico, which would limit that possibility?

Thirdly, is any coherent policy to prevent it yet being carried out in El Salvador, Nicaragua or elsewhere? Is it succeeding? Can it succeed without much more overt recognition that Cuba is the real source of this type of turbulence in Central America? Can Cuba be forcefully dissuaded from exporting its revolution – arms and men – to susceptible neighbours without involving the Soviet Union? Can any forward policy by Washington in Central America, certainly one which could contain active measures against Cuba, command the support of American public opinion?

Dr Kissinger's appointment suggests that President Reagan needs answers to these questions, and has not yet found them from within his Administration. It could be, though, that the Kissinger appointment is not intended to find answers, but to help raise public awareness of the issues at stake in Central America. Certainly hitherto the reluctance of American public opinion, both to become informed and to become

involved in Central America, has been a severe restraint on Mr Reagan's ability to be firm. This reluctance may also spring from a public sense that inadequate leadership on the issue has itself encouraged the view that a greater awareness would not yet be justified.

The Mexican dimension, though still unstated, is considerable. One does not have to agree entirely with the Administration's assumption that Mexico is bound to be destabilised by revolutionary successes in Nicaragua and possibly El Salvador.

To see that, should that occur, it would present a major strategic nightmare for the United States.

The United States has always been suspicious of Mexican stability. That has soured relations, which are never open or easy; but the economic interdependence is considerable. The common border stretches for 1,600 miles. The Cuban and Nicaraguan revolutions, and the fighting in El Salvador, have already created a substantial refugee presence in the United States. Consider the extra threat across the Mexican border, which is anyway uncontrollable, should a Leftist revolution in a next-door neighbour with more than six times the population of Cuba provoke an even larger wave.

The occult character of Mexican politics is an unhealthy basis from which to withstand the strains caused by mismanagement of the oil boom, over population, grotesque income disparities, and a chronic tendency to espouse revolutionary rhetoric abroad without realising that its message is bound also to be heard at home. The Mexican domino could fall, if not yet.

The Administration is right to see that as the ultimate threat in the region. But is its current policy a correct response to that conclusion?

Apparently Washington prefers to act alone and leave the Latin states to organize their efforts through the Contadora group. That may give the Latin a freer hand in diplomacy, but it also fosters the impression in Latin eyes that the United States Administration, as usual, is concerned only with its own perspectives and not with Latin American difficulties as a whole. These suspicions may be fuelled by the appointment of Dr Kissinger. He has no constituency in Latin America, and a reputation for preferring a covert manipulative style of diplomacy which Latin would find discrediting.

Dr Kissinger is said to agree

with President Reagan's policy in Central America. Perhaps he can therefore articulate it more fully. It must reach beyond El Salvador, though the United States should certainly not abandon the Salvadoreans. It must also reach beyond the ambiguities of support for the Nicaraguan insurgents. Eventually the United States must face up to the question of Cuba if it is to present a coherent policy to match its assertion that the Caribbean basin is the victim of Cuba's revolutionary exports.

When Mr Haig was Secretary of State he sent warships into the Caribbean to intimidate the Cubans, though he said nothing at the time. Perhaps the ploy worked. Certainly it led to a meeting with the Cuban Foreign Minister in Mexico, followed by a mission to Havana for General Walter, the President's Latin-American troubleshooter. Even Mr Gromyko is alleged to have signified a reluctance to get too exposed in the support of Cuba at such extremes of communication. However these early efforts in the Reagan administration tapered off. Public opinion was not behind them, and other preoccupations – notably the Falklands and the Middle East – supervened.

The Kissinger appointment and the movement of warships has raised the temperature. It remains to be seen what will be the practical effect on policy. One danger in such an appointment is that it suggests that something early and effective is possible – that success or failure in Central America is a palpable and realisable concept. It is not. The meetings of the Contadora Group of Latin nations continue off and on as a permanent consultative process, which more befits a situation without promise of early relief.

Europeans should exercise the same patience with members of President Reagan's Administration. They should not yield to the temptation to be too wise, and thus too unmoved by American preoccupations. It may seem a distant threat to Europeans. They may argue that President Reagan is guilty of the simplest form of geo-politics. However they should not forget that half of the supplies destined for NATO in an emergency would originate from ports in the Mexican Gulf, and that, as the Falklands emergency almost showed, when the interests of hemisphere and the interests of Atlantic allies compete for attention in Washington, the hemisphere may have the advantage.

PREJUDICE IN PERSONNEL

As yet Britain's cities have escaped any major outbreaks of summer street violence which broke out so suddenly in 1981 and then so strikingly confounded the prophecies of the apocalyptic minded by failing to recur in last year's lukewarm summer. But it would be complacent to overlook the danger of fresh outbreaks as long as high unemployment remains endemic among young people in the cities and the disparities of opportunity between races are felt to be based on prejudice. Unemployment among young whites in the cities is 41 per cent today, while among West Indians it is 59 per cent.

This makes it all the more necessary to ensure that the means of minimizing racial discrimination are effective and fair to both sides in a dispute. The Act of 1976 set up an unduly cumbersome framework, and the Commission for Racial Equality – at once a campaigning and an investigative body – is an awkward mixture of fish and flesh. The inordinate delays in completing investigations into alleged abuses, which the CRE complains of this week in its paper on improving the Act, are due partly to the CRE's own omissions, as well as to a procedure which reflects the scope for delay inherent in the workings of the Act. Moreover the compensation at the end of the wearisome process is often so small that it is no surprise that complainants eventually lose

interest and precedents consequently fail to get established. So little case-law exists.

Courts and industrial tribunals are reluctant to find a case proved when they hear so few cases and have so few guidelines. The CRE's suggestion of special tribunals for racial and sexual discrimination, to build up experience in this special field, has its attractions. But apart from the obvious problems of cost and accessibility, it is better if possible to handle these issues within the ordinary framework of civil and industrial law, rather than segregate them in a separate category.

The most far-reaching of the CRE's proposals is to make it mandatory for employers to keep ethnic records of appointments and promotions, which could be examined if discrimination is alleged. Direct and overt racial bias is rare in this context and very hard to prove on the evidence of an individual case. Indirect bias even if deliberately concealed could perhaps be demonstrated over a period, if adequate records were kept. But given the state of employment, and the need to encourage some expansion of recruitment in small business, these procedures would have to be confined to companies employing say, more than 50 people. That would relieve small companies of an unnecessary burden of paperwork, and an inhibition on recruitment caused by a fear that they might fall foul of the law.

Indirect discrimination, already illegal, includes such incidental bars as educational stipulations irrelevant to the job in question, or word-of-mouth recruiting practices which may prevent coloured candidates from hearing of vacancies. Such practices may discriminate unfairly even without conscious intent by the employer. It would have to be for applicants themselves to identify themselves by race for the record. It would be quite wrong to impose such a judgment on a prospective employer, even if this resulted in incomplete records. We have to accept that the interests of a sound social policy on race need more information than people are prepared to give.

The CRE goes on to propose that in direct discrimination cases the burden of proof should be reversed, so that once less favourable treatment had been established, there would be a presumption that intentional bias was to blame, unless the employer could show otherwise. A parallel already exists, it is argued not very convincingly, in the law regarding unfair dismissal. In indirect discrimination, where intent does not have to be proved, the CRE proposes that the employer should have to pay compensation even if the discrimination was entirely unconscious and innocent. Both these proposals are quite unacceptable distortions to the British process.

from Europe, USA or England to go to a newly developing country in central Africa. So the Malawi graduates are valuable, teaching in the existing, old primary and secondary schools in the south.

However, when Dr Banda returned to his native country to help establish its independence, he had spent twenty years as a doctor of medicine in the USA, Scotland and England, during which time he had come to realize that only the highest possible standards in schools could produce the best university scholars.

He decided that Kamuzu Academy must produce school leavers, boys and girls, who could be accepted by Oxford, Cambridge, Harvard or Yale. These pupils are accepted by ability; if too poor to

pay, they go free. Several others are similarly chosen to represent different districts.

All teacher applicants are interviewed in London by Malawi men of distinction who fly over especially, sometimes chaired by Dr Kimble. In addition three white men, a London banker, a Scottish surgeon and a former provost of Edinburgh, make our number of English up to four, so that we can more easily help sum up the character as well as qualifications of applicants.

Yours faithfully,
LUCIE PENN,
Warminghurst,
High Hurstwood,
Sussex.
July 15.

2. With a change of government

the future and their accustomed way of life no longer circumscribed, it is safe to assume that the garrison would be substantially reduced, if not withdrawn, when the Argentines would at once return to the attack.

3. With the loss of Simonstown, the Western Alliance has now no base at all in the South Atlantic, with the result that the eastern coast of South America and West Africa are both wide open to Soviet infiltration and in the event of peace might be of great consequence to this nation and in time of war would make us mistress of the seas.

4. When Nato was created the Soviet had not, as they now have, an extremely powerful three-ocean navy and an equally powerful air force.

5. The personnel of a Nato base

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Extending limits of parole

From the Chairman of the Parole Board

Sir, If a reduction in the level of criminal offending is now a high national priority, as I believe it is, it must reach beyond El Salvador, though the United States should certainly not abandon the Salvadoreans. It must also reach beyond the ambiguities of support for the Nicaraguan insurgents. Eventually the United States must face up to the question of Cuba if it is to present a coherent policy to match its assertion that the Caribbean basin is the victim of Cuba's revolutionary exports.

The alternative of remaining in prison until the last moment means a man coming out cold. If he is of no fixed address, with no family or home to go to and without employment prospects, the chances of returning to his old ways and re-offending are high.

Supervision of parolees in the community, with specific reporting and residential conditions (sometimes in probation hostels), and with the sanction of recall to prison in the event of bad behaviour, cannot eliminate the risk of re-offending. But it can and does greatly reduce it.

The Home Secretary has the power, given to him by Parliament in the Criminal Justice Act last year, to extend by order the limits of parole by altering the minimum period of eligibility for release on licence. A reduction in the minimum statutory period from twelve months to six months, provided that one third of the sentence had been served, would result in a substantial increase in the number of prisoners qualifying for parole consideration.

While extra costs would arise in reporting on more shorter term prisoners and assessing their suitability for parole, and also in the proper supervision by the Probation Service of those who are so released, has not the time come to press for the introduction of this constructive contribution to policies of crime reduction?

Yours faithfully,
WINDLESHAM, Chairman,
Parole Board,
50 Queen Anne's Gate, SW1.
July 20.

Dispute at 'FT'

From the Managing Director of the Financial Times

Sir, Mr Booroff's letter in today's *Times* (July 19) fails to relate to the issue of the mediators' substantive recommendations on the settlement of the dispute which the NGA has not the time come to press for the introduction of this constructive contribution to policies of crime reduction?

Yours faithfully,
D. E. NEWLAND,
University Engineering Department,
Trumpington Street, Cambridge.
July 19.

The other facts of Israel's economy

From the Deputy Governor of the Bank of Israel

Sir, Recently (June 20, 21, 22) your paper ran a three-part series (June 23) followed by an editorial on Israel. Much of the material was devoted to Israel's economy. One could respond to the articles on two levels: fact and opinion. I would like, however, to restrict myself to facts. The reader can then decide how much trust he is willing to put in the opinions quoted.

Let me start with a fact nowhere mentioned: that Israel's defence burden fluctuates between one quarter and one third of gross (compared to about five per cent for the United Kingdom). As for the points mentioned, first, the IMF did not offer any loan to Israel, as Professor Aspinwall claims.

Finally, the accompanying table mentions that Israel's foreign debt figures are gross, ignoring Israel's foreign assets. But your Jerusalem Correspondent does not mention numbers which, in this case, matter. Israeli banks alone own over \$50. Non-banking assets amount to a similar sum. Israeli banks deposit in foreign banks more than the latter up to £1.5m per annum.

There are three reasons for questioning the soundness of this project. Firstly, it is not clear that adequate preparatory work has been done to show that a submillimetre wave telescope will work with acceptable efficiency on the Mauna Kea site. Secondly, it may be "old hat" in the face of competition from high altitude or space observing techniques. It was conceived in the late sixties but fifteen years of inflation have made its cost too high considering its likely performance.

Finally, its promoters misinterpret as a British opportunity what should be a warning. Their American counterparts, despite cheaper access to Hawaii, opted out of a similar project.

British astronomers have been generously supported over the last twenty years and as a result have had conspicuous successes in the radio, ultraviolet, and X-ray wavelength regions. But they should not expect this for every branch of their subject. Recently they have probably had about another £10m to buy their way into the Infra-red Astronomical Satellite (IRAS) which was initiated in the United States.

The capital amount that the British taxpayer is putting into the new telescope would support about 200 research students for three years, or about 50 average "small science" research projects for the same time. There is no doubt in my mind that either of these alternatives would do more for innovation and for the well-being of the next generation than would be achieved by building the new telescope.

Yours faithfully,
H. A. GEBBIE,
Department of Electrical
Engineering,
Imperial College of Science &
Technology,
Exhibition Road, SW7.

Doubts on Hawaii telescope

From Professor H. A. Gebbie

Sir, Astronomers have become the big spenders among British scientists and the time has come to restrain them. There are, however, more urgent actions needed than merging the national observatories and selling off Herstmonceux, however reasonable those projects might be.

The astronomers' latest extravagance is a second telescope about to be built in Hawaii at a cost to the UK taxpayers of nearly £6m. It would bring their maintenance bill there up to £1.5m per annum.

There are three reasons for questioning the soundness of this project. Firstly, it is not clear that adequate preparatory work has been done to show that a submillimetre wave telescope will work with acceptable efficiency on the Mauna Kea site. Secondly, it may be "old hat" in the face of competition from high altitude or space observing techniques. It was conceived in the late sixties but fifteen years of inflation have made its cost too high considering its likely performance.

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Yours faithfully,

H. A. GEBBIE,

Department of Electrical
Engineering

Imperial College of Science &
Technology

Exhibition Road, SW7.

Before the 'think tank'

From Mr Gordon Bradshaw

Sir, Mrs Ianthe Carswell's letter (July 13) is most interesting but surely Churchill did not initial memoranda "WC". One simply refuses to believe this; he had too keen a sense of the ridiculous. My recollection of facsimile letters and memoranda is that he invariably used the initials WSC.

On the general subject of cabinet administration, it is to be noted that on April 26, 1942, Churchill issued a memorandum which read:

I am astounded to see the number of copies that were struck off this "All Most Secret and Personal" telegram. Who is responsible for this? Show me the rules governing such distributions. I intend to bring the matter before the Cabinet.

Perhaps there is a lesson here for the present administration in view of the increasing number of leaks of important documents which are a rather ugly feature of the modern political scene.

Yours faithfully,

GORDON BRADSHAW,

Fairways,

Lamburum Avenue,

Lytham, Lancashire.

July 13.

National Gallery funds

From Mr William Chubb

Sir, On July 11 the National Gallery unveiled its latest acquisition, a magnificent canvas by Luca Giordano, bought from a London dealer for £200,000. Almost exactly two years ago the same picture, correctly catalogued but unstrung and uncleaned, was sold at Christie's for £38,000.

The National Gallery management does not appreciate the *esprit de corps* found in smaller more efficient airlines. It is difficult in the present atmosphere among British Airways employees to imagine them volunteering to present their management with a free Boeing aircraft as a gesture of their loyalty as in the case of Delta Airlines recently.

It is a fairly easy matter to sack people at random; it is quite another matter to build a loyal and highly competent team to meet the competitive challenge of the airline industry today.

Yours faithfully,
CLAIR M. WATERBURY,
(retired Vice-President,
Philippine Airlines),
46 The Little Boltons, SW10.
July 13.

Investment and Finance
City Editor
Anthony Hilton
City Office
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 Telephone 01-837 1234

STOCK EXCHANGES

T Index: 704.4 up 4.7
T Gilts: 80.45 up 0.13
T All Shares: 445.71 up 0.94
 (datastream estimate)
long/short: 18.705

datastream USM Leaders
 (index: Not available)

New York Dow Jones Average: 1211.84 up 14.72
long/short: Hang Seng Index 095.22 up 6.84

Amsterdam: Index 143.6 up 1.9

Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 965.00 up 4.4

Sydney: AO Index 655.3 up 1.3

Brussels: General Index 128.80 up 0.46

Paris: CAC Index 125.7 up 1.7

Zurich: SCA Index 287.8 up 1.9

Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 8927.32 up 60.66

CURRENCIES
LONDON CLOSE

Sterling: \$1.5255 up 70pts

index 84.5 unchanged

DM3.9325 down 0.0075

FrF11.7125 down 0.1275

Yen 365.25 down 0.50

Dollar: Index 125.7 down 0.5

DM 2.5745

NEW YORK LATEST
 Sterling \$1.5250
INTERNATIONAL
 ECU £0.575954
 SDR 20.697464

INTEREST RATES
Domestic rates:

Bank base rates 9%

Finance houses base rate 10%

Discount market loans week fixed 9.9%

3 month interbank 9.8-9.9%

Euro-currency rates:

3 month dollar 9.4-9.5%

3 month DM5.4-5.5%

3 month FrF14%-14%

US rates:

Bank prime rate 10.50

Fed funds 9%

Treasury long bond 9.2 19/32-92/23/2

ECBD Fixed Rate

Export Finance Scheme IV

Average reference rate for

interest period June 2 to July 5,

1983 inclusive 9.878 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce): am

\$426, pm \$428.25

close \$428.75

New York latest: 428.25

Kruegerrand (per coin): \$441-

442.50 (289-290)

Sovereigns* (new) \$100.50-

101.50 (265.75-66.50)

*excludes VAT.

TODAY

Interims: Bullock, Elandsrand

Gold Mining company; Ford

(Martin) Coal Petroleum, Inde-

pendent Investment, YJ Lovell

(Holdings), Meggit Holdings,

South African Land (Div),

Southwaal Holding (Div), Tae-

Vaal Reefs Exploration and

Mining Company (Div), West-

ern Deep, Willoughby consol-

dated.

Finals: Atlantic Assets Trust

BET, Gus, Linfield, William

Ronsam, Renold.

ANNUAL MEETINGS

Bardon Hill Group, Bardon Hill,

Leicester (11.30).

Boots, The Chartered In-

surance Institute, 20 Alderman-

bury EC2 (11.00).

Burnett & Helliashire, Cut-

ler's Hall, Church Street,

Sheffield (noon).

Centrovincial Estates, 6

Savile Row, W1 (10.00).

Century Oil Group, Grand

Hotel, Trinity Street, Hanley,

Stoke-on-Trent (noon).

Courtaulds, Europa Hotel

(Westminster Suite) Grosvenor

Square, W1 (04.45).

Edwards (Holdings), Charing

Cross Hotel, WC2 (11.30).

Exetel, London International

Press Centre, New Street

Square, EC4 (noon).

Leigh Interests, Chamber of

Commerce, 75 Harborne Road,

Eggbaston, Birmingham

(noon).

Thomas Locker (Holdings),

Church Street, Warrington

(11.00).

London & Associated Invest-

ment Trust, Clement House, 99

Alwyth, WC2 (noon).

The Pension Fund Property

Unit Trust, Cafe Royal, 68

Regent Street, W1 (noon).

Pyrus, The Brewery Confer-

ence Centre, Chiswell Street,

EC1 (noon).

H. Samuel, Hunters Road,

Birmingham (noon).

Yarco, Tallow Chandlers Hall, 4

Dowgate Hill, EC2 (noon).

West's Group International,

Chartered Insurance Institute,

20 Aldermanbury EC2 (11.00).

Depreciation bill of £1.5bn as corporation writes off assets more quickly

Telecom charges may rise after unexpected dip in profits

By Clive Cookson, Technology Correspondent

British Telecom, the Government's most illustrious candidate for privatization, tarnished its financial image yesterday by announcing an unexpected fall in profits to £365m in 1982-83 from £458m the previous year.

Analysts have been looking for a 1982-83 profit above £500m on the basis of Telecom's sparkling results for the first half of the year. But the figures were depressed by a decision to write off switching equipment more quickly, the new depreciation policy is likely to affect profits for a number of years.

Sir George Jefferson, the chairman, said that some telephone cabs must rise this year if Telecom is to meet the Government's financial objectives. But any increases would

have achieved 2.8 per cent and claims that the original target was "unrealistically high" because the recession prevented expansion at the planned rate.

Apart from the telephone

price freeze, the main reason for the fall in profit was a £276m increase in depreciation charges to £1.451m. Telecom is writing off its assets more quickly in response to accelerating technological changes and to the competition expected as a result of the Government's liberalization programme.

Both factors reduce the working life of the equipment, especially telephone exchanges.

Sir George pointed out that the profit, though below last year's record, still represented a 5.8 per cent return on capital employed, compared with the Government target of 5.5 per cent. (The official target for 1983-84 is 6.5 per cent.)

Telecom's performance was "generally satisfactory", he said, "both as regards our trading results and the range and quality of services we offer."

Turnover rose by almost 12 per cent to £6.377m, and the accounts show the corporation to have a favourable cash flow.

City Editor's Comment

Figures with a town hall twist

As soon as the money supply figures return to the centre stage in the economic argument, technical mists grow ever thicker to obscure their import. The latest episode in this resumed saga is revealed in a new monetary bulletin from Messrs Greenwell, which has taught the authorities much about money over the years.

They could use the extra central borrowing to spend to make deposits with the banks, earning a turn in recent weeks, or to repay other more expensive lending from the public, all of which increase money supply. They borrowed £1.5bn more from government in the four months to June than they repaid to banks.

Figures for spending are not fully available but local authorities and public corporations deposited an extra £271m with banks in the four months to June and there is anecdotal evidence to suggest they have cut borrowing from other sources by up to £750m.

The town hall treasurers, quite correctly in their own terms, have been indulging in interest arbitrage operations (round-tripping as it was known elsewhere) in response to the Bank's money control measures. "Absurdity has led to further absurdity," according to Greenwell.

Three conclusions stand. One way to do this is to persuade people to borrow long, which does not count in money figures, rather than through the banks, which pushes up money supply.

Measures were introduced to tempt companies into the bond market. This meant government leaving some sectors of the market as reservations for the private sector, leading to some of the recent difficulties in setting gilt-edged stock.

As the latest central statistical office figures show, companies borrowed an extra £400m net from banks in the six months to March, but £1.8bn from other sources, leading to a £2.4bn rise in their financial assets despite a sharp downturn in their financial position between the last quarter of 1982 (a £1.8bn surplus) and the first quarter of 1983 (a £400m deficit). Not a great success, this.

The local authority square dance is even more bizarre. Government made it progressively easier for local authorities to borrow from the Public Works Loan Board, financed from sales of gilt-edged stock, in

IN BRIEF

Provision for loan losses was £20m, double those of a year earlier.

SHARES SALE

Mercantil has sold 335,200 shares in Milford Docks to a consortium headed by Mr Michael Davies. Mercantil and the consortium each now hold 14.95 per cent in Milford Docks.

STEEL PROPOSAL: The European Commission has proposed further small cuts to the British steel industry. Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, said in the Commons yesterday, "We are considering our response and will take into account comments on both sides of the House," he added.

Volcker 'to maintain monetary growth'

By Bailey Morris, Washington

The US Federal Reserve Board removed some of the upward pressure on interest rates yesterday by announcing a compromise monetary policy for the next six months. This will allow growth at present or slightly reduced levels.

Instead, reining in sharply the recent big growth in money supply, as financial markets had feared, the Fed has decided to live with the growth for the rest of this year. Next year it will try to curtail credit slightly.

Mr Paul Volcker, Fed chairman, said the new targets "by themselves do not necessarily imply either further interest rate pressures or the reverse in the period ahead."

Much will depend on further progress in reducing the enormous US Federal deficit and on adequate funding for the International Monetary Fund. Mr Volcker said in presenting his mid-year economic report to Congress.

Failure by Congress to approve additional new funds of \$8.5bn (£5.6bn) for the IMF in a vote scheduled for tomorrow would also put upward pressure on interest rates, Mr Volcker said.

Mr Volcker said he was heartened by the economic progress over the past six months.

Inflation had abated, the economy had begun a strong

This shows that the Fed is prepared to live with the large bulge in the US money supply which began late January for the moment, but to moderate this growth for the rest of the year and decrease it slightly next year.

Gencor Group



Gold Mining Companies' Reports for the Quarter ended 30 June 1983

All companies mentioned are incorporated in the Republic of South Africa

ST. HELENA Gold Mines Limited

Issued capital - 9 625 000 ordinary shares of R1 each.

- 10 115 070 cumulative preference shares of R1 each.

Operating results	Quarter ended	Quarter ended	6 months ended
GOLD	30.6.1983	31.3.1983	30.6.1983
Mined	130 853	131 405	262 258
Ore milled	(kg)	575 000	555 000
Gold produced	(kg)	3 589	3 497
Yield	(%)	5.3	3.3
Working revenue	(R'000)	93 32	104 65
Working costs	(R'000)	44 15	42 09
Working income	(R'000)	194 01	177 78
Gold price received	(R/kg)	45.17	62.57
	(kg/kg)	14 896	16 579
	(kg)	426	475
Reise Section			451
GOLD			
Mined	(kg)	71 029	57 573
Ore milled	(kg)	262 000	228 000
Gold produced	(kg)	307	282
Yield	(%)	1.17	1.24
Working revenue	(R'000)	105.8	99.5
Working costs	(R'000)	40.40	39.99
Working income	(R'000)	194.01	177.78
Gold price received	(R/kg)	45.17	55.75
	(kg/kg)	14 896	15 725
	(kg)	426	475
Financial results (R'000)			
GOLD			
Working revenue		53 659	58 087
Working costs		25 387	23 360
Working income		28 272	24 727
Sundry income		1 776	1 542
Income before taxation & State's share of income		30 049	36 269
Taxation and State's share of income		16 786	14 728
Income after taxation & State's share of income		13 262	31 524
Appropriation for capital expenditure		3 191	9 819
Actual capital expenditure		3 116	2 699
Dividend declared		24 063	-
Quarter ended	Quarter ended	6 months ended	
30.6.1983	31.3.1983	30.6.1983	
Development - St. Helena	Basic	Leader	Basic
Reef	Reef	Reef	Reef
Advanced	(kg)	2 674	2 182
Advanced on reef	(kg)	1 503	1 157
Sampled	(kg)	1 081	965
Channel width	(cm)	90	77
Average value - gold	(kg/kg)	12.1	15.5
	(kg/kg)	1263	1391
Beise Section - Beise Reef			
Quarter ended	Quarter ended	6 months ended	
30.6.1983	31.3.1983	30.6.1983	
Station cutting	(kg)	6	5
Advanced	(kg)	495	478
Advanced on reef	(kg)	676	1095
Sampled	(kg)	1 081	965
Channel width	(cm)	90	77
Average value - gold	(kg/kg)	3.6	3.9
	(kg/kg)	286	300
- uranium	(kg/kg)	1 313	1 247
	(kg/kg)	105.00	96.00
REMARKS			
Capital expenditure			
Amounts approved not yet spent - R7 231 000			
Commitments in respect of contracts placed - R1 428 000			
Dividend			
On 1 June 1983 dividend No. 56 of 250 cents per share was declared to members registered on 17 June 1983. Dividend warrants will be posted on 4 August 1983.			
Beise			
Capital expenditure			
Actual capital expenditure for the quarter amounted to R1.2 million (March 1983 quarter R1.2 million).			
Amounts approved not yet spent - R12 000 000			
Commitments in respect of contracts placed - R650 000			
Agreement between St. Helena and Beise			
No income has accrued to St. Helena to date.			
STILFONTEIN			
Gold Mining Company Limited			
Issued capital - 13 062 920 shares of 50 cents each.			
Operating results	Quarter ended	Quarter ended	6 months ended
GOLD	30.6.1983	31.3.1983	30.6.1983
Mined	(kg)	124 001	122 587
Ore milled	(kg)	435 000	436 000
Gold produced	(kg)	3 009	3 249
Yield	(%)	2.3	2.5
Working revenue	(R'000)	104.29	120.56
Working costs	(R'000)	70.79	68.31
Working income	(R'000)	248.33	242.95
Gold price received	(R/kg)	33.50	52.25
	(kg/kg)	15 024	16 155
	(kg)	430	484
The above figures exclude ore processed by Buffelsfontein Gold Mining Company Limited.			
Financial results (R'000)			
GOLD			
Working revenue		45 386	52 564
Working costs		30 793	29 762
Working income		14 573	12 762
Sundry income - net		1 367	1 855
Tribute and royalties - net		(2 195)	(2 541)
Income before taxation and State's share of income		13 745	22 098
Taxation and State's share of income		4 722	13 321
Income after taxation and State's share of income		4 800	8 800
Dividend received		4 800	-
Dividend declared		18 288	-
Quarter ended	Quarter ended	6 months ended	
30.6.1983	31.3.1983	30.6.1983	
Development - Vaal	Vaal	Vaal	Vaal
Root	V.C.R.	Root	V.C.R.
Advanced	(kg)	8 585	7 992
Advanced on reef	(kg)	1 003	588
Sampled	(kg)	783	1 202
Channel width	(cm)	26	37
Average value - gold	(kg/kg)	42.5	50.4
	(kg/kg)	1 053	267
	(kg/kg)	0.572	0.238
	(kg/kg)	14.83	17.08
REMARKS			
Capital expenditure			
Amounts approved not yet spent - R2 554 000			
Commitments in respect of contracts placed - R223 000			
Dividend			
On 1 June 1983 dividend No. 58 of 140 cents per share was declared to members registered on 17 June 1983. Dividend warrants will be posted on 4 August 1983.			
Chemwes Limited			
(A subsidiary of Stilfontein Gold Mining Company Limited)			
Issued capital - 1 000 shares of R1 each.			
Operating results	Quarter ended	Quarter ended	6 months ended
GOLD	30.6.1983	31.3.1983	30.6.1983
Mined	(kg)	122 587	125 883
Ore milled	(kg)	436 000	437 000
Gold produced	(kg)	3 249	3 258
Yield	(%)	2.5	2.5
Working revenue	(R'000)	104.29	112.43
Working costs	(R'000)	70.79	68.31
Working income	(R'000)	248.33	242.95
Gold price received	(R/kg)	33.50	52.25
	(kg/kg)	15 024	16 155
	(kg)	430	484
The above figures exclude ore processed by Buffelsfontein Gold Mining Company Limited.			
Financial results (R'000)			
GOLD			
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Working income		14 573	12 762
Sundry income - net		1 367	1 855
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Income before taxation and State's share of income		13 745	22 098
Taxation and State's share of income		4 722	13 321
Income after taxation and State's share of income		4 800	8 800
Dividend received		4 800	-
Dividend declared		18 288	-
Quarter ended	Quarter ended	6 months ended	
30.6.1983	31.3.1983	30.6.1983	
Development - Vaal	Vaal	Vaal	Vaal
Root	V.C.R.	Root	V.C.R.
Advanced	(kg)	8 585	7 992
Advanced on reef	(kg)	1 003	588
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	(kg/kg)	0.572	0.238
	(kg/kg)	14.83	17.08
REMARKS			
Capital expenditure			
Amounts approved not yet spent - R2 554 000			
Commitments in respect of contracts placed - R223 000			
Dividend			
On 1 June 1983 dividend No. 58 of 140 cents per share was declared to members registered on 17 June 1983. Dividend warrants will be posted on 4 August 1983.			
BEATRIX			
Mines Limited			
Share capital - 100 shares of R1 each.			
Loan capital advanced to date - R12 951 000.			
REMARKS			
Capital expenditure			
No expenditure for the quarter on property, shafts, plant and equipment and general expenditure amounted to R2 043 000 to date R12 951 000.			
Amounts approved not yet spent - R170 220 000			
Commitments in respect of contracts placed - R20 059 000			
General			
Construction of the surface facilities continued and is now visually complete. At the metallurgical plant progress is on schedule and commissioning is planned for the year-end.			
Equipment of the No. 1 shaft is complete and preparations are being made to commence breakaway development and the 1.6 kilometre connection between the two shafts. No. 2 shaft reached its final depth of 873 metres and equipping is progressing to a satisfactory rate.			

The GROOTVLEI Proprietary Mines Limited

Issued capital - 11 438 816 stock units of 25 cents each.

Operating results	Quarter ended	Quarter ended	6 months ended
GOLD	30.6.1983	31.3.1983	30.6.1983
Mined	(kg)	118 112	107 344
Ore milled	(kg)	420 000	440 000
Gold produced	(kg)	1 854	1 672
Yield	(%)	3.9	3.8

TENNIS

Women players change shirts on Zurich court

Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent, Zurich
The possibilities of professional tennis are a segment of the caters' business were fully exposed when Virginia Wade and her American opponent, Claudia Monteiro, changed their shirts on court after the Federation Cup competition yesterday.

It was not so much a matter of privacy as a measure of privacy between the umpire's chair, that hardly anyone noticed the fleeing retreat to brasieres. Nor could anyone reasonably have objected.

Conventional attitudes about this sort of thing are not what they used to be and it would be unfair to expect women to endure unnecessary discrimination (men have such attitudes in the kind of heat that would befit their endeavours this week).

Yesterday the temperature was 92 degrees in the shade. On the other hand much sympathy for Miss Wade, Miss Monteiro and Candy Rayner of the United States - who were changing their shirt behind the protective barrier of a large towel, during her match with Tatjana Zivkovic of Sweden. "It doesn't seem to be a thing to do unless it's extremely hot," said yesterday's match.

Miss Wade, who had to leave the court because the temperature was 92 degrees in the shade, on the other hand much sympathy for Miss Wade, Miss Monteiro and Candy Rayner of the United States - who were changing their shirt behind the protective barrier of a large towel, during her match with Tatjana Zivkovic of Sweden. "It doesn't seem to be a thing to do unless it's extremely hot," said yesterday's match.

Miss Wade always has the heavier artillery. But at every changeover her partner had to be soiled in cold water and a bar of ice strapped on the back of her neck. It is that kind of day.

The third种子 Czechoslovakia, having already three shirt changes was so obviously justified and so kindly done, that the two people who could possibly have been offended were those who think dignity and decorum are qualities that can be taken out of tennis.

Tennis administrators, though, may be wary of the tiny changes in the rules that an exhibition break would bring.

Miss Wade was under particular stress yesterday because, at the age of 38, she was playing her 90th match (55 singles and 44 doubles) in the world team championship and naturally forced to ensure as far as she could that a British success would enable her to reach a century. Her Federation Cup record is

No respite for Gilbert

By Richard Eaton

Kathy Gilbert must have felt he had been suddenly dipped into boiling water yesterday. After two days of recuperation with his lorry drivers, the former British junior hard court champion found himself in the group one debut for the British team at the Dunblane Post-Season meeting in the Prudential Cup, still being plunged into a tennis with the first pair of Middlesex, the league leaders.

Surprisingly, his reaction was almost resolute enough to withstand the heat. Gilbert and Grant Petrie had two set points in the second set to the break against Stuart Bale and Christopher Bradman in which 20 consecutive points went with service. When Bale and Bradman eventually grabbed it 11-9, the third set saw a series of set breaks and the Middlesex pair eventually won 6-2, 6-3 with something to spare.

Having survived their early misfortune, Middlesex won the match with something to spare, too, and were looking certain to maintain their position at the top of the table. The British, five wins five, Richard Lewis and Pat Houghesman were the only men's pair to finish the week's matches without a loss and just before the end of the day Middlesex had a 6-2 lead over Kent.

Houghesman, playing with his right thigh strapped, provided a valuable reminder that this is the time

when the week when muscles and bones begin to ache, and when determination to play an important part. Barks were without Ross Walker their expensive import from E. P. Taylor's stable, and Neil Fulwood, Neil Doherty and the Black number 12, was also absent with a similar ailment.

His team nevertheless played well against the other joint leaders, Essex, and were 2-2 just matches in that round going to a final set.

There was a splendid win for second pair Russell Boulton and Ashley Broomhead over former British number four Robin Drysdale and John Marinho, and for a while it seemed like Clive Johnson and Nigel Beedham might surprise Neil Corlett and Kevin Harris as well in a final set in which there was a moment's alteration between the Middlesex pair and Beedham, whom they had been encroaching on the service court in this country.

The course at Locko designed by David Morton, will run the opposite way to last year's. It cost about £9,000 to make the change.

MIDDLESEX BANK GRIFFIN STAKES 1. Nowhere 6-2, 6-3. 2. Essex 4-3. 3. Kent 4-3. 4. Devon 4-3. 5. Queen Elizabeth N Cup 1. Manding 4. 6. Essex 4-2. 7. Devon 4-2. 8. Kent 4-2. 9. Devon 4-2. 10. Middlesex 4-2. 11. Devon 4-2. 12. Kent 4-2. 13. Devon 4-2. 14. Devon 4-2. 15. Queen Elizabeth N Cup 1. Manding 4. 16. Essex 4-2. 17. Devon 4-2. 18. Kent 4-2. 19. Devon 4-2. 20. Middlesex 4-2. 21. Devon 4-2. 22. Kent 4-2. 23. Devon 4-2. 24. Middlesex 4-2. 25. Devon 4-2. 26. Kent 4-2. 27. Devon 4-2. 28. Middlesex 4-2. 29. Devon 4-2. 30. Kent 4-2. 31. Devon 4-2. 32. Middlesex 4-2. 33. Devon 4-2. 34. Kent 4-2. 35. Devon 4-2. 36. Middlesex 4-2. 37. Devon 4-2. 38. Kent 4-2. 39. Devon 4-2. 40. Middlesex 4-2. 41. Devon 4-2. 42. Kent 4-2. 43. Devon 4-2. 44. Middlesex 4-2. 45. Devon 4-2. 46. Kent 4-2. 47. Devon 4-2. 48. Middlesex 4-2. 49. Devon 4-2. 50. Kent 4-2. 51. Devon 4-2. 52. Middlesex 4-2. 53. Devon 4-2. 54. Kent 4-2. 55. Devon 4-2. 56. Middlesex 4-2. 57. Devon 4-2. 58. Kent 4-2. 59. Devon 4-2. 60. 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Banking and Accountancy Appointments

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Standard Chartered Merchant Bank Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Standard Chartered Bank PLC, Britain's largest Merchant and Finance Bank, has vacancies for Executives at Head Office.

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The Personnel Manager
Standard Chartered Merchant Bank Limited
33-36 Gracechurch Street London EC3V 0AX

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Social Page. As a rule,
Court and Social Page announcements
can not be accepted by
telephone.

"**JESUS** saith, I am the way, the
truth, and the life: no man cometh
unto the Father, but by me." John
14:6

BIRTHS

ADAMS—On July 19th to Heather
Oliver Lynette, at C. C. C. Hospital,
London, a son, Alexander, a son.

ACTHUR—On July 17th to Alison
Elizabeth, a daughter, Felicity Nichola.

ALLEN—On 17th June, at Gars-
ton, Cheshire, Josephine, a
daughter, William, a son of Oslo.

BUTT—On July 19th to Mary (née
Charles Henry), a sister for Louise.

COSTA—On July 19th to Flora (née
daughters, Celia and a son,

FREEMUTH—On July 14th to Sarah
Margaret (née Stannard) a son,

HALL—On July 19th to Celia (née
Morgan), a son, a son.

HORNE—On July 19th to Roger James

JOHNSON—On July 19th to Richard
(née Emily), a son for Edward and

HUDSON-EVANS—On July 19th to
Elizabeth (née) and Christopher, a
daughter, Grace Cecilia, a sister for

LEATHERS—On July 19th at North
Woolwich, London, to Mary

LEFROY—On July 19th to Charles and
Robert, a son, a daughter.

LEWIS—On July 19th to John and
Jane (née) and a son, a daughter.

LLOYD-OWEN—On July 19th at
Lewisham, London, to John and
Charles, a son, a daughter.

STALIFER—On July 19th to Constance

THOMAS—On July 19th to Nicky and
John, a son, a daughter.

THOMAS—On July 19th to Hope (née
Martha Elizabeth), a daughter.

THOMAS—On 15th July at Duffernham,
Gloucestershire, Michael, a son

THOMAS—On July 19th to Michael, a son

Sefton spends bombing anniversary in peace



Sefton displaying injuries received in last year's bombing (left), and holidaying in Berkshire.

Sefton, the horse who became a household name last year when he survived the IRA's Hyde Park bombing, spent the anniversary of the attack yesterday quietly sunning himself on farmland in Berkshire.

In common with over 100 other horses of the Household Cavalry, he has been put out to grass for the summer since the end of ceremonial duties. His temporary billet, from which he is due to return in a fortnight, is a former Life Guard officer's estate near Wargrave.

The precise location, however, is being kept secret for security reasons and also to ensure he enjoys some peace and quiet.

Officers of the regiment laid a wreath yesterday on the Hyde Park memorial opened last month by the Queen Mother. In another commemoration, the reformed band of the 1st Battalion, The Royal Green Jackets, which lost seven members in the bombing at Regent's Park, gave a concert at High Wycombe, Bucks.

graphing the scene from his boat. He was chased by helicopter and taken on board it. That was when Mr Bruce Abraham, a crew member, jumped into the boat to save the skipper, to stop.

But he kept going. A Russian freighter cut across his bow in an effort to fence him in, but Mr Wilcox stopped his ship briefly to avoid collision and at last out-maneuvred his pursuers.

Helicopters fired flares

across its bows. On three occasions, the gunboat came close to the Rainbow Warrior's stern and ordered Mr Peter Wilcox, the skipper, to stop.

Rainbow Warrior, a 140-ft converted trawler, set off for Alaska with a gunboat and other vessels in pursuit.

Helicopters fired flares

The seven people held in Siberia are Christopher Cook, aged 35, the Greenpeace director in the United States, Mr Jim Henry, aged 33, David Reinhart, aged 30, Ronald Precious, aged 38, Nancy Fouts, aged 35, Pat Heron, aged 32, and Barbara Higgins, aged 25. Mr Precious is a Canadian. The others are American.

Greenpeace concern for seven arrested

Continued from page 1

like pictures of whale meat being delivered to mink farms.

The protesters were arrested by Soviet soldiers and police and the arrests were photographed by Greenpeace members in inflatable boats offshore from the Rainbow Warrior itself.

Mr Jim Henry, the seventh person arrested, was photo-

graphed from his boat. He was chased by helicopter and taken on board it. That was when Mr Bruce Abraham, a crew member, jumped into the boat to save the skipper, to stop.

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Continued from page 1

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Conversely, the CBI wants 7,000 jobs created in local authority social services and 11,000 in the armed forces.

In total, the CBI is advocating that public service manpower be cut to 3,857,000 compared with the Government's target for 1983-84 of 4,120,000. There was a "cultural problem" in the public service, said Sir Terence, and workers did not recognize what they were doing to the country.

The CBI is urging the Government to give industry a boost by authorizing £2,000m of capital spending over two years on projects such as new roads and sewers.

Israel to pull back troops in Lebanon

Continued from page 1

predict that the redeployment will be accompanied by an intense anti-guerrilla sweep in the area still held by Israel.

Western diplomats are concerned that the unilateral move, agreed in the face of mounting public discontent at Israeli losses, will quickly lead to the de facto partition of Lebanon. Israel's new front line will be heavily fortified and guarded with an elaborate security fence.

There is no doubt that the consolidation will make it easier for Israel to remain in southern Lebanon for a much longer period. But officials insisted last night that Israel was still anxious to withdraw completely on condition that the Syrians and Palestinian guerrillas did the same.

The vote followed weeks of speculation about the Government's determination to press ahead with a partial withdrawal despite opposition from the United States. The move will leave a question mark about the future viability of the Israel-Lebanon agreement.

The crucial Cabinet session was convened less than 24 hours after Mr Begin made his surprise decision to cancel next week's visit to Washington. The unexplained move has led to a wave of political argument about the state of the Prime Minister's physical and emotional health.

Lebanon shocked, page 6

CBI urges cuts in jobs and public spending

Continued from page 1

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Frank Johnson in the Commons

Kissinger spectre stirs the left

Mr James Lamond, the left-wing Labour member for Oldham Central, warned the Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, yesterday that "there is a deepening crisis in Central America made worse by American naval manoeuvres in the area, increased American involvement with repressive governments there and now the suggestion that Dr Henry Kissinger is to become involved."

The news that the Americans were moving Dr Kissinger towards the troubled region, then, meant that at far-away Westminster, left-wing guerrillas immediately intervened in the conflict. An already tense situation was made still more so by the fact that these forces were split between those (the majority) loyal to Mr Neil Kinnock, with his base in Wales, and those led by Mr Eric Heffer, whose supporters include the Merseyside-controlled Militant Tendency - a death squad. For the situation in Central America is complex and confused.

But it was Dr Kissinger's dramatic involvement which united all anti-Government forces yesterday. They took it as a traditional sign of war. There were hopes among men now grown middle-aged, that they could fight the war against Dr Kissinger of their youth a decade ago.

In seeking to suggest that Sir Geoffrey was somehow to blame for any additional horror which may be about to happen in Central America, yesterday's Labour protesters had reckoned without Britain's new secret weapon: Sir Geoffrey's good nature. Never raising his voice above its gentle monotone, Sir Geoffrey said Mr Lamond was "right to draw attention to the situation, and that the Common Market ministers would 'bear in mind' Mr Anderson's argument. This was the sort of stunning form he showed throughout his Chancellorship. Apart from General Galtieri, and whoever wrote the Argentine manual of infantry tactics, that Chancellorship - in particular its effect on inflation - won the Tories the election (no irony intended). It was good to see the Welsh Wizard of relaxation bringing his devastating style of foreign affairs question time.

Shore watch: A Greenpeace crewman cruises off a Siberian beach after demonstrators have gone ashore.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagement

The Queen attends a service at Brecon Cathedral to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of the Diocese of Swansea and Brecon, 4.50.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visit the Royal Welsh Show at Builth Wells, 10.45.

The Duke of Edinburgh Patron, and the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme, gives a reception at Buckingham Palace for players and sponsors of The Duke of Edinburgh's Cup Golf Challenge in

aid of the award programme for young people, 6.

The Prince and Princess of Wales attend a luncheon at Guildhall by the Variety Club of Great Britain in aid of Sunshine Coaches, 11.30.

Princess Anne opens the Nailsworth and Forest Green Scout Group headquarters, Gloucestershire, 3; and later visits the Mid-Counties Autistic Society's Stroud Court, Longfords, Minchinhampton, 10.

Princess Margaret attends the Royal Tournament at Earls Court, 2.20.

Princess Alice, Duchess of

Gloucester visits the East of England Agricultural Society Show, Peterborough, 10.30.

Prince and Princess Michael of Kent attend the Royal International Horse Show at White City, 6.45.

Princess Alexandra attends the Royal Tournament, Earls Court, 7.20.

Exhibitions in progress

Great American Prints: Whistler to Warhol, Whitworth Art Gallery, Whitworth Park, Manchester, Mon, 20 to Sat 10 to 6, Sun 10 to 9 until Sept 10.

Grandmother's Wardrobe: fashions 1896-1983, Cliffe Castle, Spring Gardens Lane, Keighley, Tues to Sun 10 to 6 (until Sept 11).

Imperial Journey: Tristam Hunt, June 1 to 31, and story of the Artistic International Association until Sept 4; Cartwright Hall, Lister Park, Bradford, Tues to Sun 10 to 6 (until Sept 11).

Heather Spa: Ilkley in the nineteenth century, The Manor House, Castle Yard, Ilkley, Tues to Sun 10 to 6 (until Sept 11).

Durham Coalfield: Photographs by John Davies, Side Gallery and Cinema, 9 Side, Newcastle upon Tyne, Tues to Fri 11 to 6, Sat and Sun 11 to 5 (until Aug 28).

Talks, lectures

Summer pruning of fruit trees and bushes: Royal Horticultural Society's Garden, Wisley, near Farnham, 2 to 4 to (8pm) on Friday, 18.

Concert by Gregory Ellis Piano Trio, St Mary's Centre, Aylesbury, 19.

William Hunter: The scientific contribution, by Dr Helen Brock, Hunterian Art Gallery, Glasgow, 20.

Masquerade: Eighteenth-century masquerade fashion in paintings, costumes and music: Museum of London, London Wall, EC2, Tues to Sat 10 to 6, Sun 2 to 6 (until Oct 22).

Princess Margaret attends the Royal Tournament at Earls Court, 22.

Princess Alice, Duchess of

New books - paperback

The Library Editor's selection of interesting books published this week:

Archaeology: The War, by Anthony Kerrig (Duckworth, £5.50)

A Winter in Arabia, by Freya Stark (Century, £4.95)

Great Scientific Experiments, by Rom Harré (Oxford, £2.50)

Kindly Light, by A. N. Wilson (Hamlyn, £1.65)

Letters from Egypt, by Lucie Duff Gordon (Virago, £2.95)

The Seed and the Sower, by Laurens van der Post (Penguin, £1.75)

Primitive Christianity in its Contemporary Setting, by Rudolf Bultmann (Thames & Hudson, £2.50)

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Soviet Foreign Policy, by Brezhnev Years, by Robin Edmonds (Oxford, £4.95)

Up the Country, Letters from India, by Emily Eden (Virago, £2.95)

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Continued from page 1

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Weather

Pressure will continue high over England and Wales.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, Central, S, SW England: mainly dry, sunny intervals; wind NE, moderate, locally fresh; max 20 to 22C (68 to 72F).

Midlands, E, E England, S Wales: mainly dry, sunny intervals; wind variable, light to moderate; max 19 to 21C (66 to 70F).

Channel Islands: sunny intervals, mainly dry, perhaps isolated thunderstorms; max 20 to 22C (68 to 72F).

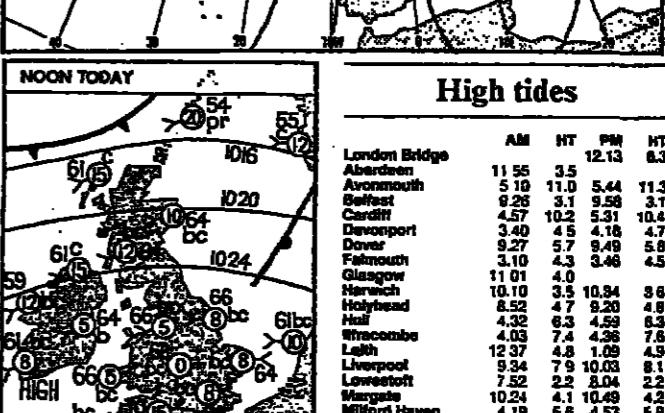
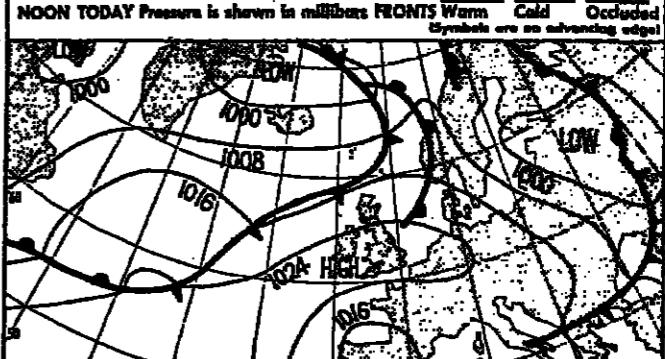
N Wales, NW England, Lake District: cloudy, drizzle in places, clearing near coasts; some sunny intervals; wind variable, light to moderate; max 19 to 21C (66 to 70F).

Border, E, N, NE, E England: mainly dry, sunny intervals; wind variable, light to moderate; max 19 to 21C (66 to 70F).

Scotland: mainly dry, sunny intervals; wind variable, light to moderate; max 18 to 20C (64 to 68F).

Wales: mainly dry, sunny intervals; wind variable, light to moderate; max 19 to 21C (66 to 70F).

High tides



Around Britain

Sun Rain Max

1.1 in C F

1.2 in 10 68

1.3 in 11 61

1.4 in 12 54

1.5 in 13 47

1.6 in 14 40

1.7 in 15 33

1.8 in 16 26

1.9 in 17 19